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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Democrats of the House have been wasting a good deal of the public time in filibustering to prevent the consideration of the report on the contested election from South Carolina. As the majority have the responsibility for the conduct of business, and have no such representative body as the Canadian or the English Ministry to conduct it, their caucus has put it into the hands of a committee, which has decided that the report is the next thing to be voted on. Had the Democrats permitted the discussion, and, after making out a good case for the Democratic occupant of the seat, had filibustered to prevent a vote, they might have had some show of right. They might have said: "We are resisting the brute force of numbers, where we have shown that numbers and right are not on the same side." But, as it is, they, themselves, are using the brute force of numbers to prevent the merits of the case from being discussed at all. They take advantage of the absence from Washington of enough Republicans to prevent the rest from making a quorum, to keep the facts from being put before the country. They borrow the tactics of Mr. HEALEY and Mr. BIGGAR, without having their excuse.

It cannot be said that the majority in Congress have shown any want of disposition to do justice in this matter of contested seats. In several cases, they have dismissed contests, and those they have entertained were cases of notorious injustice to the Republican voters of the districts contested. No sane and well-informed man on this continent believes that the Democrat was freely and fairly chosen by a majority of the voters in either of these two districts. That they were not, was proclaimed openly, at the time, by newspapers in the Democratic interest. Congress owed it to itself and to the country to set those elections aside or to give the seats to the men who were refused the certificates.

THE Second South Carolina District has about ten thousand Republican majority. Three measures were taken to overcome this majority. The first was the voting of tissue-ballots, a crime not denied by the Democrats of South Carolina. So shameless was this, that, in two-thirds of the polling-places, ballots exceeded by hundreds the number of the legal voters of the precinct. The second was to break open sealed ballot-boxes, substitute spurious ballots for their genuine contents, and alter the returns. Thus, in one district, a Republican vote of ten hundred and thirty-seven against forty-six for the Democrats, was converted, after the box had been sealed and the returns signed, into a Democratic vote of ten hundred and fifty-two against nineteen for the Republicans. The third was the wholesale exclusion of Republican districts, on the plea that terrorism had been used to prevent negroes from voting the Democratic ticket. The districts thrown out had cast five thousand and twenty-two Republican and eight hundred and ninety-five Democratic votes. In this way, the returns were made to read 17,569 Democratic and 12,297 Republican votes. To allow such an election as this to pass, would be moral treason to the popular system of government. The principle at stake is precisely that which underlies all resistance to usurpation. Were we to have a Congress thus elected, "the man on horseback" would be not far off.

THE bill for the reduction of the internal revenue has been prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, and it will soon be the order of the day for its passage. It removes, as was expected, all taxes, except those on tobacco and whiskey. There is no reason to believe that it will meet with any serious opposition. Some of the Protectionists, notably Judge KELLEY, would be glad to see the whole system abolished; but they know that there is no possibility of this action at the present time. It is evident that the existence of a surplus is to be a permanent

feature of our fiscal system. The question remains how it shall be used. It was JEFFERSON's proposal to use it for works of internal improvement, under the authority of Congress, and he even proposed an amendment of the Constitution for that purpose. But our experience with that kind of outlay has been unfortunate. Every such distribution for public works has become a game of "grab" and of "log-rolling" in Congress. The only wise mode of its disposal is that adopted in 1835, viz., to use it to relieve the pressure of direct taxation upon the States and the municipalities.

It is reported, also, that the Committee will present no funding bill for adoption this session. They fear that this might make an opening for a long-time funding measure, and to this they are opposed.

THE committee appointed to look into the Peruvian entanglement have been sharply criticised for their refusal to hear Mr. SHIPHERD and receive his documentary evidence, unless he is prepared to lay all his documents before them. As we understand the matter, he not only claims the right to withhold entirely such papers as he pleases, but wishes, also, to be allowed to read parts of certain letters and papers, while he passes over the rest. In these circumstances, we think the committee have acted with perfect propriety. A member of Congress or of Parliament is not permitted to read a part of a document, if the whole be called for. The Tories made a serious point in Parliament, last week, by insisting on hearing a part of a letter which its author had recalled from the correspondence of which it formed a part. Why should Mr. SHIPHERD be more favored in this matter? The offer of the committee is still before him. If he will tell the whole truth, he shall be heard; if not, the matter must rest. The truth is that Mr. SHIPHERD is an empty well, in whose depths truth is not hidden; and there is no urgent reason for taking up any more time with him.

THE President still delays the nomination of the tariff commission, finding it exceedingly difficult to pick the nine men. It seems that Mr. KIRKWOOD is not legally eligible, as he was elected a member of the present Congress. Massachusetts has no less than three candidates for places,—Mr. HAYES, Mr. ATKINSON and Mr. WALKER. Illinois has two,—Mr. PORTER and Mr. BURCHARD. For Pennsylvania, Mr. OLIVER is still talked of. We see no reason for applying any rule as to locality in the matter. If Massachusetts has three men better than can be found elsewhere, take the whole three. If Pennsylvania has nobody better than Mr. HARRY OLIVER, by all means, pass Pennsylvania by. A good commission is the main thing.

It is notable that our Free Trade friends, who expected nothing from this commission, and saw nothing in it except a plan for delay, are now exceedingly anxious as to its selection. It suddenly has become a very important body in their view. It is a pity that they had not the good sense to see this a year ago, when they might have helped to have the bill passed.

THE House has passed Mr. CRAPO's bill for the continuance of the national bank charters, three-fourths of the Democrats, with three Republicans and all the Greenbackers, voting in the majority. But the most significant vote was that on a resolution to substitute Treasury notes for bank-notes, which received about the same amount of support from each party. This shows very clearly that the Democrats, as a party, have not yet made up their minds to regard that as an issue no longer open. Three-fourths of them are Greenbackers to all intents and purposes. This party, which believes that it is its mission to restrict the powers of the national Government to the utmost, is yet in favor of enlarging these powers by a measure from which FISHER AMES and ALEXANDER HAMILTON would have shrunk as excessive. They

would make the national Government the only and sole source of the issue of money of all kinds. This party, which claims that its function is to resist centralization to the utmost, yet proposes to centralize this vast monetary power in the hands of one official, to the complete obliteration of the local centres of issue and circulation now in existence. It would be more natural for Democrats to propose that the States, or their local governments, should assume this prerogative. But the explicit prohibition of the Constitution stands in the way. Yet, until they can devise some safe plan of making Government paper money, the issue of the local governments and the proposal to substitute that money for bank-notes will meet the unqualified opposition of every judicious financier. The one thing the country must take care of, as Mr. CAREY insists, is its local centres of industry and circulation.

FORMERLY, the banks were denounced because the measures taken to secure their circulation enabled them to make a double profit on their capital, the one being the interest they drew on the bonds deposited in Treasury, and the other the interest on loans made with the paper money advanced to them on the security of those bonds. Such critics forgot that the latter profit was made under the old system of banking, and must be made under any which permits issues of paper money. Any bank-note is a loan from the community to the issuer, and a loan which bears no interest. If such issues are to be allowed at all, they cannot be better regulated than under our present plan, which Secretary CHASE borrowed from the State of New York, where it was invented, fifty years ago, by a Democratic State Treasurer.

At present, the objection turns on the fact that this security cannot be permanent. When the national debt is paid off, there will be no national bonds to secure the notes. For this two remedies have been proposed, and one of these Mr. ANTHONY now brings before public attention, apparently with no knowledge of the fact that it has been under discussion, from time to time, for years past. He proposes a new feature, however; it is to apply the Scotch principle of unlimited liability of directors and stockholders, not to all the bank's debts, as in Scotland, but to the notes. He then would make the notes a first lien in every case. It is rather curious, however, that, just when the Scotch are ridding themselves of this inhuman rule as to unlimited liability, we, in America, should think of taking it up. Since the disastrous failure of the Glasgow Bank, Parliament has passed an act enabling the Scotch banks to reorganize on the principle of limited liability. It is recognized in Great Britain that even public security may be bought at too high a price.

Were this Scotch rule to be revived in America, no sensible and cautious man would accept the position of a bank's director, or would invest his money in its stock. The banks would be left in the hands of those who had little to lose and those who had not the wit to see the risks they were taking. The other feature of the plan—viz., that the notes be a first lien on the bank's property,—is not open to such serious objection.

We much prefer, however, the alternative proposal. It is that a list of approved securities be made by the Comptroller of the Currency, and that the banks be authorized to deposit these with the Treasurer as the security for their bonds, that officer being given the power to say what proportion of bank-notes shall be issued on the basis of each of the securities in his list. Of course, this procedure would be neither so simple nor so satisfactory as that now in force. But it would render the country the service of perpetuating so much of the present excellent system as is capable of retention.

A CURIOUS question is raised by a bill which the Senate first passed and then voted to recall from the House, and committed for reconsideration. When certain States were admitted into the Union, they contained within their borders large slices of the public domain. Should these lands be liable to State taxation, or exempt from it? There was a hardship to the State in exempting them, and yet an absurdity in allowing them to tax national property. To meet the difficulty, a compromise was devised in the form of a bargain. It was agreed to pay the States five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of such lands, on condition that they be exempt from taxes until sold.

The five per cent. was paid on all lands actually sold, but a large portion of the lands was disposed of as free grants to soldiers who had served in various wars. Should the States in question get their five per cent. on these lands also? We think there is much to be said in support of their claim. It is true that each of these States derived a certain amount of advantage from this disposal of these lands; but it is equally true that they derived a similar indirect advantage from these payments into the national treasury, on which they received five per cent. It is true that the nation got no money for these lands; but it is equally true that it used them as money, either to recompense the soldiers for badly paid services, or to insure its future soldiers that they would be cared for, and thus to make enlistments easy. In either case, the States would be wronged, if they were to forfeit their percentage on the value.

THE two Readjuster Senators from Virginia have been visiting the Departments at Washington, to ascertain the chances of the "Administration party" in the matter of offices under the Government. Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary of the Navy, seems to be the best friend and support of such delegations as this; but in all the Departments the reception was favorable and the promises were abundant. Mr. MAHONEY and Mr. RIDDLEBERGER explained that it was chiefly the "moral effect" of such appointments which was needed in Virginia. The worthy members of the repudiating party, which has not yet insulted us by taking the name of Republican, do not need the loaves and fishes, as such, or for any material purpose. They want them only as the pledges to the people of their State that the Administration at Washington means to take care of the "Administration party" in Virginia, and that those who want that kind of pabulum had better drop down on Mr. MAHONEY's side of the fence. This has come to be called "moral effect" in American politics.

By the way, is not Mr. MAHONEY's name for his party just the right one, not only for his following, but for that of Mr. CAMERON and his bogus convention? Why not call themselves "the Administration party of Pennsylvania," and leave the name Republican to those to whom it properly belongs?

SOME expressions in Senator MITCHELL's address at the Tioga County meeting, reciting the manner in which the public feeling for Mr. BLAINE in that Congressional district was stifled, and two GRANT delegates forced upon the district at Chicago, have, perhaps, been one means of giving color to the idea, industriously fomented elsewhere, that the Independent movement in Pennsylvania has been instigated and engineered by Mr. BLAINE. Of course, Mr. MITCHELL meant nothing of the sort, and nothing of the sort is true. The revolutionary overthrow of "boss"-ism in this State is emphatically a Pennsylvania movement. It owes nothing whatever for its direction to any public man outside; most of all, for its inspiration, it takes the memory of GARFIELD. What Mr. BLAINE may think of it, he has not made publicly known, and what he may do in the future in regard to it he has not announced; but those who are interested may understand, most distinctly, that he did not begin it and has not conducted it.

UPON this platform, a full ticket for State officers was nominated, which is everywhere conceded, except in the perturbed and distressed Stalwart sheets, to be not only a good one, but personally superior, in character, ability and previous record, to Mr. CAMERON's ticket,—independent of the vital difference between the origin of the two and the political methods to which they are devoted. JOHN STEWART of Franklin County, a Princeton graduate, a distinguished lawyer, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, and now a member of the State Senate, was nominated for Governor. He represents, to an ideal extent, the cause of political reform in Pennsylvania. Two ex-Union soldiers, each of whom lost his leg in the fierce fighting before Petersburg, on June 18th, 1864, were nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs,—Colonel LEVI BIRD DUFF of Alleghany County, and Major GEORGE W. MERRICK of Tioga County. All these three gentlemen were delegates to the Convention, and earnestly in sympathy with its work, and they severally accepted their nominations in ringing speeches. For Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. GEORGE JUNKIN, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, was selected, he having asserted that he would not decline the

nomination. For Congressman-at-Large, Colonel WILLIAM McMICHAEL of Philadelphia was named. He has been Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and he served with great distinction during the war. He was with GARFIELD, himself, in the memorable charge at Chickamauga, on the second day.

POLITICAL events in Pennsylvania have been moving with a steady and rapid stride. The meeting of Republicans in Tioga County on Saturday, to which Senator MITCHELL stated ably and vigorously the reasons for his open dissent from the operations of "machine" Republicanism, was a notable event, and the speech of the Senator a heroic deliverance. This meeting and its outcome would, themselves, be of importance sufficient to claim our particular attention, were it not that greater events since demand more remark.

On Wednesday, the State Convention of Independent Republicans assembled in Philadelphia. Out of the sixty-seven counties in the State, fifty-six (representing two hundred and thirty-two out of the two hundred and fifty-one members of the General Assembly,) had elected delegates, and there were two hundred and twenty delegates present. This made even a fuller representation than had been expected, and the Convention may be fairly said to have been a full and accurate exponent of the feeling of the earnest Republicans of the State. Senator MITCHELL was made temporary chairman, and delivered a strong address in the opening. He said to the Convention: "It is well for you to declare against 'bossism,' against 'machine' methods, against everything that trammels the free right of Republicans to act and think for themselves; but it is necessary for you, not only to declare against evils existing, but to provide a remedy,—to eradicate them, to tear them up, root and branch. The only remedy to-day, in this country of ours, lies in true Civil Service Reform. It is in the application of principles to the management of public affairs."

THE Convention adopted a platform thoroughly in accord with these expressions. It embodies, concisely, all the propositions of principle formulated at the conference held in Philadelphia on the 29th day of April, (and published in THE AMERICAN of May 6th,) and also the several suggestions of party reform agreed upon there and partly adopted only by Mr. CAMERON's convention at Harrisburg. As the platform is brief, we think it best to present it here entire:

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania who will not surrender their political rights, and who maintain the exercise of their own conscience and judgment concerning public affairs, having assembled in State convention, make the following declarations of principle and purpose:

"First.—We declare our attachment to the principles of the Republican party,—freedom, union, nationality, equal rights before the law, maintenance of the public faith, protection to home industry,—and we demand that the record which has been so nobly made shall be wisely and fearlessly perpetuated.

"Second.—We declare that the nomination and election of JAMES A. GARFIELD to the Presidency signified to us the triumph of a true reform in the civil service, and of an enlarged liberty of action for the masses of the Republican party in the nomination of their candidates and the conduct of their party affairs; and we deplore the overwhelming evidence presented to us in Pennsylvania that the calamity of his assassination has been followed by the overthrow of these reforms in the hands of his successor.

"Third.—We denounce the system which makes 'patronage' and 'spoils' out of the public offices; we denounce the practice of giving them to political managers for use in advancing personal political ends; we denounce the removal of faithful and competent officers, in the absence of a public reason; we denounce the practice of levying assessments and demanding contributions, for party use, from public officers; we denounce, severally and collectively, the evils and corruptions which accompany the conduct of the Government as a 'spoils system,' and which are inseparable from such a method of administration; and we denounce the system of 'boss' rule and 'machine' control, which, when tamely endured, makes leaders autocrats and reduces the mass of the citizenship into political bondage.

"Fourth.—We declare our purpose to take up the work which fell when Garfield fell; we demand, in place of the 'spoils system,' the reformation of the civil service by law, so that the appointive places therein may be freely open to all fit and meritorious citizens, and removals shall be only for good and sufficient public cause; we demand, instead of the prostitution of the public service to private uses, its recognition as a high and honorable trust, to be administered for the people's benefit, with efficiency, economy and integrity; we demand, instead of the insolence, the proscription and the tyranny of 'boss'-ism and 'machine' rule, the free and conscientious exercise of private judgment in political affairs, and the faithful discharge, by those who assume representative trusts, of the expressed will of the people.

"Fifth.—We declare in favor of the following party reforms: (1.) That delegates to State conventions shall be chosen by the people in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated; (2.) that representation in the State conventions shall be by counties, and shall be apportioned according to their Republican vote; (3.) that State conventions shall not be held without at least sixty days' notice, nor earlier than the second Wednesday in July, except in Presidential years; (4.) that those Republicans who voted for the Republican candidate for President at the Presidential election next preceding, shall be entitled to join in the choice of delegates to State and national conventions."

How strong this ticket is, may be judged from the positive representations which we quote at length elsewhere from the Philadelphia newspapers of Thursday morning. Their voice, it will be seen, is unanimous. At the same time, Mr. CAMERON's ticket is falling to pieces. Mr. MARSHALL of Pittsburgh, nominated for Congressman-at-Large, has written a letter to the Chairman of the Harrisburg Convention, Mr. LEAR, declining the nomination, and intimating with sufficient clearness the strong disapproval which he is known to entertain for the "machine" methods of Pennsylvania. Whether Mr. RAWLE will remain on the ticket, must be regarded as doubtful, notwithstanding he has written to accept the nomination. He has much at stake in the record and reputation of his life-time, and of the name which he inherits; and he would save all of these, as well as the cause of good government, by not lending his name to strengthen Mr. CAMERON's "slate."

A CONVENTION of less than a hundred members has met to represent the Greenbackers of Pennsylvania, and has placed a full State ticket in the field. It is to be regretted that their enthusiasm for a dead, or, at least, an abeyant, issue, will prevent some thousands of our fellow-citizens from uniting to help in the destruction of the system of political tyranny which dominates the politics of the State, and which must be as odious to them as to everyone else. Of course, the Independents offer them nothing; they are not Greenbackers, and never will be. But the Independent movement offers to public-spirited citizens of this small party an opportunity to vote this time to some purpose, while they may retain their separate party affiliations for elections involving national politics.

CONCERNING General BEAVER's relationship to the wasteful and worthless "State college" of Pennsylvania, the question first asked by many persons is whether he may be fairly charged with any moral delinquency as to the expenditure of the money given by the general and State Governments. No doubt is expressed, so far as the facts are known, that a just answer to this inquiry would be in the negative. What is to be said is that General BEAVER and those whom he has influenced to secure the continued expenditure of the State endowment are fairly chargeable with not setting a good example or showing themselves true to a high standard of public duty. They well know, that, as the Legislative committee unanimously reported in 1879, "the institution is very badly managed," that "the State has never received benefits at all commensurate with the amount of money" appropriated by it to the college, and that "the trustees have signally failed to carry out the objects for which the magnificent land-grant was given by the United States." General BEAVER is far too intelligent a man not to understand this perfectly; and yet he has, for several years, employed his personal and political influence at Harrisburg to prevent the Legislature from cutting off the public fund, as the House twice, by large majorities, voted to do. It is impossible to say that this shows such an appreciation of public duty as befits a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; whoever, in the face of knowledge, procures a misuse of the public interests for the advantage of private ones, must be deemed wanting in a most essential qualification for high office.

THE Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends—that body or branch often distinguished from the other by the name of "Hicksite," a name which its members altogether decline to recognize, however,—had under consideration, at its sessions in this city, last week, the subject of the proposed celebration of the Pennsylvania bi-centenary. The feeling of disapproval of the four-day programme of street-parading was not only general, but unanimous, and the women's meeting adopted a "minute" remonstrating against it, and especially the military features, as altogether

unsuitable. The men's meeting, after mature consideration by a committee, adopted the following as its expression :

"We desire to present our earnest caution to our members, that they be careful of compromising our testimonies by taking part or giving encouragement to any military display at the bi-centennial of the landing of WILLIAM PENN, as being inconsistent with the principles of peace on which he founded the Government."

This is a moderate and carefully expressed admonition ; but it is quite a notable one, under the circumstances, and it sufficiently expresses the opinion which the Friends have of the "infantry, cavalry and artillery" programme which has been suggested. Upon the same subject, *Harper's Weekly* of last week says :

"We ventured recently to suggest that the WILLIAM PENN of tradition is not the PENN of 'infantry, cavalry and artillery' with which it is proposed to celebrate the bi-centennial anniversary of the founding of his State. A correspondent wishes to know if we mean to insinuate that the actual PENN of history differs from him of tradition."

"We hasten to answer that we do not. The sword that he wore was the ornament of the youth, not of the sage. The PENN was mightier than the sword. Not as the conqueror comes, he came to the peaceful shores of the Delaware; and as a man of peace he abides, and will always abide, in history and memory."

"As our correspondent truly remarks, WEST's picture of him, if not literally exact, is exact in spirit. He may not have stood under a spreading tree in a cut-away coat; but the mild, and benignant, and peaceful, conduct which is associated with the familiar Quaker garb, the statesmanship of reason, and not of the sword, is that which makes the glory of the founding of Pennsylvania."

THE trial of General CURTIS, for levying political assessments while an official of the United States Government, is proceeding as might be expected. There is no manner of doubt that the accused did all that is charged against him in the indictment, while he was acting as treasurer of the State Republican Committee, and that he broke the law in so doing. But we presume that any official is justified in breaking the law, if he means thereby to test the Constitutionality of the law. The purpose to carry this issue before the Supreme Court of the United States is the only ground on which General CURTIS can justify his action. We do not see, however, that anything will be gained for Civil Service Reform by his conviction. In Pennsylvania, as Mr. MONTGOMERY showed the Independent Convention, the same method of assessment is carried out without breaking the law. The demand for one per cent. of each official's salary is made by a newspaper editor, who holds no office, but manages to convey just as distinctly the threat of political consequences to the recalcitrant.

It is noticed by *The Evening Post*, that, while the Civil Service Reform Association gave to the district attorney a list of witnesses taken from both sides of the party, all Mr. ARTHUR's and Mr. CONKLING's friends were passed by, and the representatives of the other side were summoned. Among the former was ex-Senator THOMAS C. PLATT.

THE Republicans of Ohio seem to have the courage to stand by their recent action on the liquor question. The POND bill, which levies a substantial license on the traffic, and compels closing on Sundays, seems to be working fairly well. It will bring to the State and to the municipalities a very considerable revenue, and it has already improved the character of the day of rest in the towns of the State. Of course, German votes will be lost by it, and probably the votes of the pronounced Temperance people will not be secured to make up for the loss. Mr. JOSHUA L. BAILY, in his letter to the Independent Republican Convention, pointed to the stand made by the Republicans of Ohio as one worthy of imitation in Pennsylvania. But his especial friends in Ohio think it worthy only of fierce reprobation.

It is, no doubt, unfortunate for the Independent movement in Georgia, that Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS refuses to accept the nomination for Governor at the hands of its representatives. But the simple fact that they made him the offer remains on record as a pledge of the character and the spirit of the movement. It makes it impossible to say of the Independents of Georgia that they are bent on pursuing any such policy of race or sectional antagonism as has sought to clothe itself with the name of Independence in other States of the South. For our part, we regret most heartily the refusal. Mr. STEPHENS is historically the representative of the reasonable and sensible element in the South. His speech in opposition to secession, on the outbreak of the war, stands on the record as an isolated confession of the attitude of

concession and conciliation which the North uniformly had pursued towards the Southern States. It is the strongest condemnation of the fire-eating element in the South that could be put into words. If such a man had put himself upon the thoroughly national platform of the Georgia Independents, it would have been a guarantee to the whole country that we have entered upon a new era.

THE discovery that Mr. CHURCHILL, the Governor of Arkansas, was a defaulter to a large amount during his service as treasurer of the State, is a disgrace which we should be sorry to treat as a matter of partisan discussion. Indeed, it is quite impossible to cast any stones at the Democrats of Arkansas in this matter. It is to a committee in which they had the majority that we owe the honest exposure of a great scandal. Mr. CHURCHILL owes it to the State to resign the Governorship at once. He got it under the false pretence of being an honest man ; and now that the pretence is exposed, there is but one course open to him.

MR. GLADSTONE is having a hard battle for his new Irish policy. Each half of it is the object of determined attack. The Tories do not like his proposal to pay those arrears, which keep two hundred thousand of the five hundred and eighty-five thousand Irish tenants from being benefited by the Land Law. The Home Rulers detest his new laws for the restraint of personal liberty, the suppression of free discussion, and the establishment of district responsibility for outrages. In fine, Mr. GLADSTONE's new compromise between severity and leniency is open to as many objections as that which it superseded. Curiously enough, the new policy is the most thoroughly materialistic that any Christian statesman could have devised. It proceeds upon the supposition that Irishmen value money and comfort more than they value liberty. We suppose, that, if the result show this to be a mistaken estimate of their character, their censors on both sides the ocean will find in it new proofs of their low moral condition.

THERE seems good reason to believe that Mr. PARNELL's hold on the Irish people is fatally weakened by his new relations to the English Ministry. For him, too, the "treaty of Kilmainham" will have fatal consequences, unless the recollection of it be effaced by an uncompromising opposition to the new proposals for coercion. We think the friends of Ireland could regard his fall from power with a great deal of equanimity. His leadership has been nothing but a barren and inconsequent direction of the energies of the Irish people.

WILL Mr. GLADSTONE carry his bill for the payment of Irish arrears through the House of Peers? The sort of opposition his proposals are meeting in the Tories of the House suggests at least a doubt of this. If he fail, what will be the result? He can only dissolve the House and make his appeal to the constituencies. But that appeal must depend for its effect very largely upon the course taken by the Irish voters in the English constituencies. Last time, they helped him into power, because of their anger at Lord BEACONSFIELD's letter to the Irish viceroy. Will they support, now, a Ministry which tells the world that Ireland can be governed only by depriving her people of the Constitutional safeguards of life, liberty and property which are regarded by Englishmen and Scotchmen as their inalienable right? It certainly is not the interest of the Irish party to secure a strong majority for either English party. Mr. GLADSTONE, we believe,—and we think they also believe,—has the best chance of getting a strong majority, so far as the English and Scotch vote alone will go. To cast their weight on the Tory side is the best way to reduce both the English parties to that approximate equality which will leave the casting vote to the Home Rulers.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

FOR the first time in a decade, a genuinely representative convention of the Republican party has met in Pennsylvania. The assemblage in Horticultural Hall, Wednesday, was all the more representative because the professional politician was represented so slightly in its make-up. No one who looked in the faces of its two hundred delegates, but must have recognized a very different make-up from that which attends the gatherings of the

Clan CAMERON at Harrisburg and elsewhere. All the varied elements which go to make up our miscellaneous Commonwealth were there,—the English and Welsh Quakers of the East, the Pennsylvania Germans of the centre and the Scotch-Irish of the West,—all united in a common enthusiasm for a purpose which commends itself to the conscience and the self-respect of every class in society.

It was a Republican convention. From the veterans who belonged to the party when membership cost something, and who fought slavery when slavery was a dominant power in the land, down to the young men who never knew when they were not Republicans, all were united in their loyalty to the essential principles of the party and in hopes for its future usefulness. They felt, as Dr. DOANE expressed it, that they were undertaking a good work which was in the line of the past achievements of the Republican party. They were about to strike the yoke from the neck and the manacles from the hands of the Northern white man, and thus to finish the work which was begun with the emancipation of the Southern black. They were laboring to overthrow a hereditary rule as oppressive and as insolent as that which called forth the Declaration of Independence, within a mile of where they sat.

It was no man's convention. Its action was spontaneous, hearty and free throughout. Its ticket was not "slated" five months in advance. Up to the last moment, those who had thought the most of what was to be done could not have predicted the result. Of course, some preliminary questions had to be settled, such as the selection of the presiding officers. But, beyond that, everything was and had to be left to the motion of the Convention itself. It was not made up of elements which any man could have manipulated. There are those who maintain that a convention thus constituted and managed cannot be kept in hand and will be found unable to do its work. They defend manipulation as an unavoidable necessity of our political system. The experience of Wednesday shows that they are wrong. The convention of the Independent Republicans was composed very largely of men of no experience in such bodies. It was a common remark: "I never was in a political convention before." Yet, in three quiet and orderly sessions, all held in one day, it did its work to the full satisfaction of everybody, and adjourned after creating a powerful impression in behalf of the cause it represented.

It was a convention permeated by enthusiasm for a radical reform of our political methods. It did not wage war upon Mr. CAMERON and his friends, but upon the thoroughly vicious system of which these men and their power are a part and an exponent. "Now the axe is laid at the root of the tree." Not merely Cameronism, but the whole 'spoils system,' was the object of their attack. It was recognized very distinctly that Pennsylvania is to win this victory, not for herself only, but for the whole country. Here, where the evil system is entrenched most strongly, the onslaught is to be made and the battle waged *à l'outrance*. As to the exact plan by which the reform is to be achieved, the Convention did not pronounce. It did declare that it must affect both the system of appointment to office and that of removal from office. The former must cease to be confined by political lines to one portion of the people; the latter must not be made for political reasons. In this matter, Pennsylvania puts herself alongside the most advanced sentiment of the country.

It was a harmonious convention. This was hardly hoped. The most skilful mischief-makers on this continent had been at work, for months previously, to sow dissension. The use made of Mr. WOLFE's name at Harrisburg had produced a ripple of distrust and dissatisfaction which might have attained serious proportions. In most cases, conventions find a party united and leave it divided. In this case, every hour of its continuance but served to heighten and deepen the feeling of harmony and mutual respect. Mr. WOLFE's record on the floor of the Convention was one which did

him honor. It was he who finally united all the elements in the support of Mr. STEWART for Governor, although Mr. STEWART could not see his way last year to support Mr. WOLFE. It was he who, at every turn of the proceedings, gave his voice for both harmony and vigor of action. On the whole, Mr. WOLFE bore off some of the highest honors of the day, and has more than regained his place in the confidence of those who feared that he might fail the work at a critical moment.

The Convention gave to the Republicans of Pennsylvania a platform and a ticket which are remarkably strong and which every honest man can support. There is, indeed, some good reading in the platform of the bogus convention at Harrisburg. In places, it reads not unlike that adopted in Philadelphia. But the Harrisburg platform was adopted amid laughter and sneers. It was meant by many of those who handled it to be a blind to cover a policy of which it is the direct contradiction. The same words in the mouths of the Independents have a different meaning. They mean what any man who knows the English language must suppose them to mean. They were adopted, not with jeers and laughter, but by earnest men, in a high and serious mood, declaring to the world their honest beliefs. And these beliefs they mean to realize by their acts.

It was a hopeful convention. The universal feeling was that of high confidence. "Pennsylvania is a sleeping giant," wrote Dr. JOHN W. NEVIN, forty years ago. It was felt that the giant is waking up, and that the day for binding him in the new rope and the green withes of "machine" politics is gone by. He will snap them from his hands like a burned thread; and the Commonwealth, founded by men who bore all and sacrificed all for liberty of conscience, is full of men who will make a conscience of their liberty and put on no more the yoke of political bondage.

THE SPIRIT OF PARTY.

IT is easy to see how the political manager, who has his own ends to serve, will be moved to conjure continually in the name of "the party,"—how he will invoke wildly the extremest spirit of partisanship,—how he will adjure his followers to "vote the ticket" and maintain their party record unbroken. His antics are natural. He has an object in view. His clamor is part of a method by which he procures other men's aid to forward his own schemes, and, the more excited he becomes, the more evident is his personal and private interest. But why should other men fall in line because they are thus called on? Why should they, appreciating perfectly the insincerity of the yelling "boss," give attention to his yells?

These are questions that are worth considering at present. They are always in order, to be sure; but, at a time when the country is profoundly at peace, within and without, when the political questions at issue are simply those of administration, and the differences between parties are so vaguely defined that it is difficult to tell, at all points, precisely how they stand opposed,—at this time, it is especially proper that thoughtful and patriotic men should consider whether they are really required to obey the noisy behests of party drill-masters, to march obediently behind whatever leader they find assigned to them, and to struggle for results in which they have no interest, or to which they are, in fact, partially, if not entirely, opposed. It has now been nearly a hundred years since GEORGE WASHINGTON, addressing himself, earnestly, and with the highest motives of patriotism, to his fellow-citizens, found occasion to include among his admonitions a solemn caution concerning the dangers that come from an excessive and inconsiderate service of party. "Let me, now," he says, in his farewell address, "take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. . . . The common and continual mischiefs of

the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it. It serves always to distract the public counsels and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosities of one part against another, fomenting occasionally riot and insurrection. . . . In those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it."

WASHINGTON wrote these words at a time when parties could scarcely be said to exist in the young republic. The necessity for his warnings must have seemed to many very slight. Yet the history of the country has shown how wisely and judiciously he made his forecast. The admonitions of 1796 have been applicable, again and again, in the interval of less than a century, and they are applicable now. The farewell address speaks to men who have come to think their public duty begun and ended in the support of candidates bearing a certain party label,—who have fallen into the theory that any man, however bad, or unfit for office, becomes, when nominated on one side, better entitled to support than any man, however worthy and competent, who is named on the other,—who have permitted themselves to be enrolled as a band of unhesitating and unswerving devotees of the spirit of party, worshipping their own organization and its machinery as the savage worships his *fetich*. It is scarcely possible that WASHINGTON, in his patriotic forecast, anticipated a condition of things, when, with no outward enemy at the gates and no great interior question at issue, thousands of men, and tens of thousands, could be induced to support political methods which they hated, and to yield themselves to the orders of "bosses" whom they despised, rather than incur reproach from the spirit of party. He saw that men, influenced by partisanship, lost their temper and cast aside their judgment, going thus to extremes of action which otherwise they would have deplored and avoided; but he hardly apprehended that the manliness of American citizens might so decay that they would abandon the right and duty of private judgment to the imperious orders of party task-masters, and, when nothing was to be gained for their country, and much was to be endangered, if not lost, they would still bow down and worship the partisan emblems of authority.

No method has ever been devised, none has ever been seriously suggested, by which a party can be held steadily to the line of its duty, except that of rebuke by the people when it passes beyond or falls short. This is the natural method. Any device besides this is puerile and empirical. But this presupposes, not a people obedient to the party whip, but a people of patriotism, intelligence and courage. It calls for citizens who will *not* vote for the devil when he is on the ticket, who will *not* follow simply because "bosses" give the order to move, who will *not* accept the work of conventions without question, who will *not* submit their own judgment and convenience to the handling of party managers. Without men of this sort, to what extremity will the spirit of party not reach? The public check being removed, all the evils that WASHINGTON feared, and many more, may easily follow.

The present situation in Pennsylvania is one especially demanding the courageous grasp of an intelligent citizenship. Nothing that stands behind the "boss" rule, which the people hate, gives it real support, except the excessive spirit of party. The men who hope to maintain it know that it will crumble into the dust, unless they can hold in line, by appeals to their unthinking and inconsiderate partisanship, the mass of the Republican voters. If men are to cast an independent vote, if they are to respect their own judgment and conscience, "boss"-ism is lost.

Now, as ever, the Republican name is honorable, if it serve the public interest at the present moment, and not otherwise. It cannot live on its past history, if it fail in the duty presented to it now. Its good record stands for the period through which it has come, but for nothing more. It encourages us to expect it to discharge its present and future duties; but it releases no one from the obligation of rebuke, in case it should fail. The party deserves support, or fails to deserve it, according as it addresses itself wisely and fitly to the public work. If it fall short in this, or prove untrue, the spirit of party invoked in its behalf is but an effort to maintain by evil means what would be overthrown if it stood only upon its merits. No amount of wild invocation of partisan-feeling should avail with the citizen who sees his higher duty of giving a conscience-vote.

It may be said, of course, that, if every voter were to quit his association with every other voter, upon this or that divergence of view, parties would dissolve and party organization would be impossible. This is true. The reason for which a voter delivers his ballot of rebuke must be a good reason. And in the case presented in Pennsylvania it is abundantly good. The methods by which "boss"-ism has maintained itself are in opposition to the principle of free government itself. If a party is to be supreme in the government, and a "boss," with his "machine" organization, is to rule the party, under what reality of greater despotism could we live? To this question has it come. To this the voter must address himself. Such a cause for rebuking the spirit of party is ample. GEORGE WASHINGTON's words of caution are called for by the condition of things in 1882.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE Ladies' Decorative Art Club, recently formed in Philadelphia, is manifesting a commendable spirit of activity and energy. Its membership, at first fixed at forty-five, is to be enlarged to two hundred, and in the autumn it is intended to establish the Club in a suitable house of its own, where regular classes for the study of art may be formed, and in which rooms may be appropriated to the display and sale of articles, as has been done so successfully by the similar organization in New York City. The latter receives for sale art work from all parts of the country, and its business has grown to very large figures,—a million of dollars per annum, it is said.

APROPOS of Mr. LELAND's recently published work on "Gypsies," we are apprised by that gentleman himself that a family of real English Romanys, the LOVELLS, have an encampment near Philadelphia, (at Oakdale Park, "out Broad Street,") at the present time. With them is one of the numerous "Queens of the Gypsies," a woman of the family whose age is said to be a hundred years, and who is famous amongst the Romany people for her fortune-telling skill. Mr. LELAND, deceiving them at first, during a recent friendly call, was recognized and welcomed as "the Romany rye," when he addressed them in their own language,—a branch of linguistics with which very few Americans besides himself are acquainted.

THE alleged adulterations of cotton, concerning which a good deal has been said in the cotton-manufacturing cities of Great Britain, and has been reported thence by our consuls, has been made the subject of careful investigation by *The Textile Record* of Philadelphia, and the conclusions it arrives at, with many letters and statements supporting them, are presented in the June issue of that periodical. The weight of evidence is decidedly to the effect that there is very little deliberate adulteration of baled cotton,—i. e., loading the bales with sand or other foreign substances, in order to increase their weight. The Southern commercial houses emphatically say this, and manufacturers of cotton in the Northern States, who, as they buy in the same markets, must encounter, of course, the same facts as the English buyers, testify, that, while they frequently meet with unclean and sandy cotton,—and pay a less price for it than for cotton clean and in good order,—they seldom meet with bales in which there is so much of stones or dirt as to lead to the presumption that it has been put in with fraudulent intent. *The Textile Record* says:

"It is shown that the drought of last year, which permitted the dry sand to be blown upon the cotton bolls in unusual quantities, probably supplied the ground of the present complaints; for it is confessed that the cotton of last year's crop has been and is dirtier than common. The chief fault chargeable to the planter, therefore, is that he did not clean his cotton as thoroughly as he should have done; and this, in fact, is the root of the whole matter. . . . Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON estimates, and with good reason,

that the difference in value between a cotton crop such as that of last year, badly cleaned as that was, and the same crop properly cleaned, is thirty million dollars, every dollar of which was lost to the cotton-growing States."

It must be added, however, that the English complaints are declared by a correspondent at Manchester to be well founded, and, quoting the case of a manufacturer at Oldham, who bought a lot of Texas cotton in which many bales had thirty-five per cent. of sand in weight, he declares that this must have been intentional fraud, and not accident. In any event, two things are plain,—(1,) that better cleaning of the crop, probably by better machinery than is now in use, is needful, and (2,) that it will be to the interest, as well as the credit, of the country, to stamp out all manner of fraudulent "adulteration," whether it be now little or great in extent.

THE entrance to the pyramid of Meydoun, Egypt, was discovered by Professor G. MASPERO, on the 13th of December last, and full details concerning it have been published. The pyramid and necropolis of Meydoun are the remains of the ancient city of Metun, which is mentioned in inscriptions of the third dynasty. The pyramid is supposed to be the sepulchre of SENEFEROO, the last of that dynasty, and the immediate predecessor of KHOOFU, or CHEOPS, first of the fourth dynasty, and builder of the great pyramid. The pyramid appears to stand upon a hill, which is, however, proved by the researches of Professor MASPERO to be an accumulation of sand and debris, so that the total height of the existing portion is about one hundred and eighty feet. It is built in three stages, at an angle of seventy-four degrees, ten minutes; the lower story is one hundred and thirty-four feet in total height, the second twenty and one-half feet, while the upper, once probably very lofty, is about twenty-five feet. The whole is faced with Mokattam limestone, in excellent preservation and finely jointed and polished. A trench sunk upon the north side most fortunately revealed the entrance, and also the fact that the secrecy of the interior had been violated as early as the twentieth dynasty, since three scrawls, in hieratic writing, of visitors of the same date occur upon the ceiling of the passage at the spot evidently once occupied by a closing stone. The passage slopes rapidly downwards, as far as excavated, but at ten metres from the entrance passes into a rock, around which the pyramid was evidently built, and in the centre of which it is expected the sepulchral chamber will be found. The date of this pyramid, which is nearly forty miles south of Cairo, is variously estimated at from 3766 to 4235 B. C.

PUBLIC OPINION.

FURTHER VIEWS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA REVIVAL.

THE movement to re-establish Republican principles in Pennsylvania continues to attract much attention in all parts of the country, and we think it worth while to present further extracts from leading journals of a representative character. It is very remarkable that the prominent Republican newspapers, excepting those bound to Stalwartism by special ties of some sort, are substantially of one mind, and that they almost uniformly take the view that the Independent movement will be to the great benefit of the party, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the nation. The following is the expression of the *Baltimore American*, the only Republican daily in that city:

"Next Wednesday, the Independent Republican convention of Pennsylvania will be in session, and, unless the situation change greatly within the coming week, it will place a full State ticket in the field. It can hardly do less, in view of the action of Mr. Cameron's convention last week; for the fight has progressed so far that there is no retreat possible, except on the part of the Stalwart faction. It is a sorry condition of affairs; but the Independents are not to be blamed for producing it. Everything seems to have gone wrong since the unhappy death of Garfield brought to the front once more the 'bosses' who nearly ruined the fortunes of the party in 1874 and 1876. If experience teach anything, it teaches that they are utterly unfit for leadership, and that not even party discipline can compel the voters to submit to them any longer. The 'machine' is worn out, and beyond the possibility of repair."

From Boston, we quoted, last week, the views of the *Advertiser*. In its issue of the 18th instant, the *Journal* says:

"Nor does this matter concern the Republicans of Pennsylvania alone. The party everywhere is deeply interested in the contest. 'Boss'-ism has become offensive. If it be allowed to rule the party in Pennsylvania, it will appear at the national convention in 1884, with packed delegations, to force upon the party a candidate whom the masses will reject; and all that was gained at Chicago in 1880 will be lost. To insure victory in 1884, the party must clear itself of the offensive features of 'boss'-ism, and be in fact a party of the people and for the people, rather than a 'machine' to do the bidding of 'bosses.' Senator Cameron has in his power to prevent a second ticket and to avert defeat. He can recall offensive nominations not yet confirmed, and he can adopt a conciliatory policy which will recognize the mass of the party. It lies with him. If he do not, progressive Republicans everywhere will take sides with his colleague, Mr. Mitchell, and the Independents, who are striving to overthrow the 'one-man-power' in Pennsylvania and its abuses."

These are the two straight Republican morning newspapers of Boston. Of the Republican evening newspapers, one is the organ of the newly-appointed Stalwart collector of the port, Mr. Worthington, and the other, the *Transcript*, speaks in this manner:

"The time is ripe for action. No other issue occupies the public mind like reform of administrative and political methods. President Arthur will evidently, at the present rate of progress, have completed the transformation of the Presidency into the

'boss'-ship of a well-appointed 'machine' before the anniversary of the assassination perpetrated by a Stalwart office-seeker. His proceedings and those of his lieutenants in the glorious work have been seen in the New York custom-house and post-office, and in Cameron's convention of the 'grand, old party' in Pennsylvania. There is nothing else of equal interest in politics. Civil Service Reform has the floor this year, and should give a good account of itself in the coming Congressional elections."

Harper's Weekly continues its strong endorsement of the movement, and in an article last week declares that "the precise question" at issue in Pennsylvania "is whether popular government is to be superseded by a personal despotism within a party." Mr. Curtis has written to Senator Mitchell, supporting him cordially and earnestly in the position he has taken, and the *Weekly*, in this week's issue, reflects the same feeling, insisting that Mr. Mitchell, in his opposition to the "spoils system," has put the whole Pennsylvania movement on the right ground.

Comments in the newspapers on the procedure of the State Convention are largely in its favor. The *New York Tribune* says:

"The cause for which Garfield died must not be lost." That was the motto displayed under a portrait of Garfield which hung above the platform at the Independent Republican Convention in Philadelphia yesterday, and we hope subsequent events may prove that it was the true key-note to the Convention's work. From first to last, the proceedings seemed marked by a profound devotion to Republican principles and purposes. The platform adopted is soundly Republican, and gives utterance to Republican principles with a vigor and eloquence which are only found in platforms when they voice deep, popular emotion. The ticket put in nomination is made up entirely of tried and faithful Republicans, and a motion to put a candidate upon it who had Democratic leanings was rejected by an overwhelming vote, as not being in accord with the purpose of the Independent movement. Surely, a convention which organized a protest in this spirit cannot be called un-Republican, whatever else may be said of it."

The *New York Times* gives its leading article to the subject, discussing all its features with commendation. Part of its remarks are as follows:

"This contest has a significance broader than the Cameron and anti-Cameron fight, —wider, even, than the field of Pennsylvania politics. It is a fresh embodiment of a tendency which shows itself in various parts of the Union, and displays increased vigor at every exhibition of its character and force. It is a protest against a system of politics which derives its life-blood from the 'spoils system' of disposing of public offices, and it must, perforce, take in the Civil Service Reform movement. It is preparing an outlet for that movement which shall give it power to defeat parties until it can control them. Another significant thing is that the current of this movement, which is breaking into new channels, is destined to find the present national Administration in its way wherever it appears."

Of the Philadelphia newspapers, commenting on the Convention, of Thursday, we can give here only the expression of the six (English,) morning journals. The *Press*, the representative of the Republican organization, as it has heretofore existed in Pennsylvania, "double-leads" its editorial comment, and thus begins its article:

"Whether Republicans accept the action of the Independent Republican Convention or not, its earnestness, force and significance must be fully recognized. Such a body, animated by such a spirit, speaking for such a sentiment behind it, has a deep meaning and may have great consequences. Friend and foe alike must concede that it was strong in character, strong in distinct purpose, strong in high principle,—nay, more, strong in its sincere and unqualified Republicanism. When such men as John I. Mitchell, John Stewart, William McMichael, Philip C. Garrett, and others like them, stand together in a common political cause, its Republican impulse cannot be challenged. And, when they feel impelled, in defence of their Republican principles, to strike outside of the regular Republican action, it is the evidence and the effect of undeniable abuses in Republican management."

Concerning the candidates, the *Press* further proceeds in this manner:

"The candidates of the Convention illustrate its spirit and character. No Republican—not even of those who may see their duty in a different path,—can say aught against John Stewart. He is a true, upright, stainless man,—the strongest champion of Independent Republicanism in the State,—a Republican who has long and unselfishly labored for the regeneration of the party, and whose integrity of purpose cannot be questioned. He is conscientious in all that he does, and no man who knows him will doubt that in his present step he is impelled by a deep sense of duty, and sees in the course of this convention the only escape from greater danger. Colonel McMichael is a Republican of the purest character, and Mr. Junkin is a lawyer whose rank at the bar is commensurate with the high place for which he is named. The other candidates are personally strong and well chosen."

The *Times* (Independent,) heads its editorial article "The Independent Revolution," and, besides reviewing the character and record of the candidates in the most favorable manner, says that the Convention—

"exhibited all the solid and enduring qualities of a revolution. It was no riot of cranks and sore-heads,—no conclave of theorists who learn nothing and accomplish nothing. It was a body of representative men, thoroughly conversed by the most intelligent, thoughtful and earnest people of the State, and they grasped the situation like men who felt equal to the great task of revolutionizing a mighty party and overthrowing the proudest and best fortified personal domination. It was inspired by a single purpose, the elevation and purification of the Republican party, and all individual interests were subordinated to the supreme necessity that made every section of the State and its best men to take counsel for Republican deliverance."

The *Ledger* (Independent,) also speaks favorably of the nominations throughout, and especially eulogizes several of them. It says the ticket "is composed entirely of men of clean public and private reputation," and concerning the Convention speaks thus:

"There was not only full force of numbers, but intense force of feeling and superabounding enthusiasm. It needed no more than a glance at the assemblage in the Hall to bring conviction, not only of the steadfast earnestness of their purpose, but of the

energy they are putting into their work. If anyone, either friend or opponent, had doubts on these points, the doubts must be dissipated now. The man who makes up estimates of the probable result of the November election in Pennsylvania, and fails to take in the Independent movement as a most important and possibly decisive factor, will make a delusive reckoning for himself and for whatever party he chances to represent. The movement is real, widespread and intense."

The *North American* (Republican,) favorably reviews, in a number of pungent paragraphs, the general features of the Convention, the following being a conclusive and emphatic expression:

"With a platform giving voice to the soundest and most admirable doctrine as to public affairs, and with a list of candidates who must be recognized as men of high personal character and at least average ability, this Independent convention brings an element into the campaign that will probably demonstrate to the men whose obstinacy and short-sightedness, whose evil methods, and whose personal ambitions, have made this revolt inevitable, that their power has reached its limit. Such a result cannot be looked upon as undesirable, and, even if it bring defeat to some portion of the Republican ticket, the price will not be too great, if, by so costly a lesson, there be taught the absolute necessity of that reform which alone can save the party from annihilation."

The *Inquirer* (Republican,) is emphatic in its endorsement of the character of the Convention and of its candidates. It says the former "was notable, not only for the high character of the men composing it, but as well for their reputation as Republicans of unquestioned loyalty," and proceeds to remark:

"The truth is, and it cannot too soon be acknowledged, that the most intelligent and earnest Republicans of Pennsylvania have determined to organize to defeat those pernicious and repellent methods which have impaired the party's vitality and usefulness, and threatened to hand it over, an easy prey, to its natural enemies, the Democrats."

The ticket, the *Inquirer* declares,—

"is, in all its parts, excellent. It is a ticket representative of popular choice and popular opinion. It is the ticket of representative Republicans, and the fervor and enthusiasm with which it was nominated were exceedingly suggestive of the earnestness of those nominating it. In the public and private characters of the candidates, it is in every part equal to that of Senator Cameron's ticket, and in the manner of its choice—for it was selected by direct popular representation,—it is far and away the superior of Senator Cameron's ticket."

The *Record* (Independent, with Democratic affiliations,) declares that "the Independents have made a good start," and that "their ticket, taken altogether, is stronger than the 'regular' ticket, as it stood on the day of its selection, and it will remain stronger after the breach has been repaired, caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall. Senator Stewart is a man fit to be Governor of the State." It concludes as follows: "The ticket, the platform, and the tone and feeling of the Convention, yesterday, all make for fight, and not for negotiation. There is to be no reconciliation with the 'regulars' and no traffic with the Democracy. This is the true course, and the honest course. When the battle is over, it will be a settled matter whether the old organization or the new shall hereafter take the lead in the management of the Republican party in Pennsylvania."

This, as we mentioned above, represents the whole number of the morning journals of Philadelphia printed in English. Their opinion, it will be seen, is one of perfect unanimity.

THE GRANDFATHER OF DARWIN.

THE fame of the Darwins of our day has so much eclipsed that of those from whom they sprang, as to cause them to recede into obscurity; but heredity was never more strongly exhibited than in the case of this family. There is a very interesting account of the grandfather of Darwin, the famous physician of the Midlands, to whom patients flocked from far and wide, eighty years ago, in the delightful memoirs of Mrs. Schimmelpenninck. Probably it is the most graphic picture ever given of the extraordinary poet-philosopher-physician: "It was in the course of that autumn that the celebrated Dr. Darwin first came to see my mother. His arrival was an era in my life. . . . A carriage drove up of that description known as a 'sulky,' because for only one person. It was worn and bespattered. In the top was a sky-light, with an awning which could be drawn over it at pleasure. The Doctor wrote most of his books in pencil, as he travelled. The front of the carriage within was occupied by a receptacle for writing paper and pencils, likewise for a knife, fork and spoon; on one side was a pile of books, reaching from the floor to nearly the front window of the carriage; on the other a hamper containing fruit and sweetmeats, cream and sugar. . . . His figure was vast and massive, his head was almost buried on his shoulders, and he wore a 'scratch' wig, tied up in a little bob-tail behind. His eye was deeply sagacious,—the most so, I think, of any eye I remember ever to have seen. He constantly detected disease from symptoms so slight as to be unobserved by other doctors. His horror of fermented liquors, and his belief in the advantages of eating largely, and eating most abundantly of sweet things, was well known to his friends. Whenever he came, we had a luncheon set out of hot-house fruits, sweetmeats and clotted cream. . . . I was astonished at his wit, his anecdotes and most entertaining conversation; . . . with these did he beguile the time whilst the dishes near him were rapidly emptied; but what was my amazement, when, at the end of the three hours during which the meal had lasted, he expressed his joy at hearing the dressing-bell, and hoped dinner would soon be announced!"

At a more mature period of her life, Mrs. Schimmelpenninck again alludes to the famous doctor. He is attending her cousin: "'My dear madam,' said he, 'you have but one complaint; it is one ladies are very subject to, and it is the worst of all complaints; and that is having a conscience. Do get rid of it with all speed. Few people have health or strength eno' to keep such a luxury, for utility I cannot call it.' One of the party having expressed the hope that he would one day accept Christianity, he replied: 'Before I do that, you Christians must all be agreed. The other morning, I received two parcels, one containing a work of Dr. Priestley's proving that there is no spirit, the other by Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, proving there is no matter. What am I to believe among you all?' I shall never forget the look with which this was said. On another occasion, Cousin Sally said: 'But, Doctor, you will surely allow her [the patient,] to read religious books?' 'Toss them, my dear madam, all into the fire. I cannot permit one, except Quarles's "Emblems," which may make her laugh.'" Mrs. S. adds: "The views of Dr. Darwin, though extreme, even at that time, were yet in keeping with the spirit of the day. It seemed as though the French Revolution had affected the whole fabric of social life. Even the excellent Dr. Priestley continually dwelt, in those days, on the blessings of free inquiry and the overthrow of superstition."

Dr. Darwin died at his home, a few miles from Derby, just eighty years ago, after a few hour's illness, and in accordance with his often expressed wish that his demise might be painless. His general benevolence was especially conspicuous in his tenderness to animals, even of the lowest order. He had a horror of giving pain. Only one son, Dr. Robert Darwin, survived him.

SCIENCE.

THE PROBLEM OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

IN a recent contribution to *Nature* (and which was, doubtless, one of the last works of his life), Mr. Darwin brought forth some interesting facts relative to the dispersal of the fresh-water mollusca, which throw considerable light on the geographical distribution of this interesting group of animals, and which, at the same time, serve to explain in part the anomaly, why, in distantly removed localities, there should exist such a strong identity or correspondence between the individual specific forms, when the natural facilities for a broad dispersion appear to be so very limited. It must be recollected that the fresh-water mollusks—and more especially the bivalves, to which special reference is here made,—are, as a rule, restricted in their habitat to the system of waters in which they are first developed, the land, on the one hand, and the ocean, (salt water,) on the other, serving as almost insurmountable barriers to an exfluminal migration. Yet, as Mr. Darwin justly states, "the wide distribution of the same species, and of closely allied species," must have surprised everyone who has attended to the subject, and more especially since this identity also manifests itself between the forms of those regions which show a general dissimilarity in their terrestrial fauna and flora. To account for this mysterious distribution, Mr. Darwin invokes the aid of the transport facilities that might accidentally be lent by various terrestrial and aerial, or semi-aerial, organisms, and instances several cases of transport by such means that have come under his own observation or have been communicated to him by responsible parties. Thus, in one case, the living shell of the *Unio complanatus*, one of the numerous species of fresh-water mussels inhabiting the streams of the United States, was found attached to the middle toe of a blue-winged teal (*Querquedula discors*), that was shot on the wing, the shell being so firmly attached as to have indented and abraded the toe. Had the bird been allowed to take its natural course, there can be but little doubt that at the next pool frequented by it the mussel would have relaxed its hold and commenced a new existence in a locality possibly removed a very considerable number of miles from its original home. It is true that cases of such transport have been but rarely noted; but it is contended that their rare occurrence is more a matter of supposition than of fact, since, granting its reality, the shock incident to the fall of the birds would probably be in most cases sufficient to detach the shell and throw it where it could be easily overlooked, even if sought after. Again, it is shown that frogs and newts are likewise encumbered with such pseudo-parasites, and, what may appear still more surprising, species of water-beetle (*Dytiscus*). An individual of *Dytiscus marginalis*, caught near Northampton, England, is described by Mr. Darwin as having attached to the *tarsus* of one of its middle legs a shell of *Cyclas cornua* measuring nearly one-half inch in length and weighing about six grains. This shell retained its grip, despite a thorough shaking of the beetle's leg which ensued on capture, and continued the relation thus established for a period of about six days (in confinement). At the expiration of this period, it relaxed its hold, but almost immediately afterward again seized the unfortunate insect, which was unwary enough to thrust its *antennae* between the valves of the shell. Whether the weight of the attached mollusk was sufficient to prevent the beetle from flying or not, could not be ascertained; but, granting it to have been so sufficient, it is but reasonable to suppose that smaller or younger individuals of the same species could offer little or no impediment, and, as Mr. Darwin justly urges, a solitary individual would suffice to stock any

isolated pond, as the species is in a hermaphrodite form. To what distance a *Dytiscus* is capable of flying, has not yet been determined; but it is observed by the distinguished naturalist of the "Beagle," that, during the memorable voyage of that vessel, a beetle of the allied genus *Colymbetes* was caught on deck, at a shortest distance of forty-five miles from land, the supposition naturally remaining that the flight of the insect considerably exceeded that distance. In view of these and similar considerations, Mr. Darwin contends that many of the anomalies connected with molluscan distribution receive their explanation, and that we may, therefore, demur to the opinion, doubtfully entertained by the distinguished British conchologist, Gwyn Jeffreys, that the diffusion of fresh-water shells "had a different and very remote origin, and that it took place before the present distribution of land and water."

But, while influences such as have here been enumerated must unquestionably tend to facilitate dispersion, it may yet be considered doubtful whether there are not other forces—forces whose origin is to be found in the physical history of the earth,—which are at least as operative, if not infinitely more so, in bringing about the general result. The multifarious vicissitudes of existence which have characterized the development of an apparently stable planet, from its birth to the present time, carrying with them constant readjustments of the land and water surfaces, could not have been experienced without exercising a most marked, and, indeed, one might say, sweeping, influence on the distribution of organic life, aqueous as well as terrestrial. Any sudden (in the geological sense of the term,) elevation of the land, as was unquestionably involved in the various processes of mountain-making, must have caused a shifting of the waters of streams of both minor and major magnitude, and a corresponding alteration in the previously existing water-sheds of a given terrestrial area. Thus, the streams that may have, at one time, belonged to several distinct and independent water-systems, as constituted by their respective drainage-basins, could readily be united, through such axial displacement, into one common water-complex; and, *per contra*, the waters belonging to a single system could just as readily be separated and converted into a number of distinct systems. It is manifestly obvious, that, as an outcome of such disturbances, the greatest facilities for distant migration will be afforded to those individual animal-forms that may be found resident in waters so disturbed, and, indeed, it would be difficult to state to what extent such migration might not be effected. But results similar to those produced by mountain-making might just as well be brought about by the more gradual changes in level that are universally taking place over the earth's surface. Geologists are fully cognizant of such changes. The greater portion of the eastern shore of New Jersey is undergoing subsidence at the present day, and in the Scandinavian peninsula we have the phenomenon presented of elevation on the east coast and depression on the south. Were this differential movement to continue for a considerable period, and with sufficient rapidity, we could readily conceive how, in a comparatively brief period, an alteration would be effected in the water-system of the country. It has recently been shown by a distinguished member of the New York Academy of Sciences, that the excavation of two of the principal "cloves," or gorges, of the Catskill Mountains—the Kaaterskill and Plaaterkill cloves,—could hardly have been effected by the small streams that now flow through them, but that, in all probability, the Schoharie Creek, now an affluent of the Mohawk River, was the agent concerned in producing the erosion or excavation. It is conjectured, that, with the successive uplifts that at various periods manifested themselves along the Catskill plateau, the waters of this stream were successively shifted from position to position,—as is indicated by a narrow and filled-up mountain cañon, the Kaaterskill and Plaaterkill cloves, and the bed which they now occupy, when the course of the stream (north-northwest,) is almost exactly the opposite of what it was (southeast,) when, as a tributary of the Hudson River, it found its exit through the last-named gorge. It can easily be conceived how, through a rise of the land in the north, the waters of the stream might have been deflected into the contiguous Delaware basin, and a union thus be effected between two distinct water-systems, each one carrying with it possibly a distinct molluscan fauna. The ramifications of the Delaware could, in like manner, unite with the ramifications of another stream, and a gradual transference of water-communication thus be effected throughout the entire length and breadth of the continent.

And it must not be forgotten that many of our so-called fresh-water mollusca are in reality only such through force of circumstances; in other words, what were primarily (and even in comparatively recent geological times,) marine types of organisms, have, through a long process of selection and adaptation, been converted into what are now recognized as being exclusively fresh-water forms. It is well known to geologists, that, whether through accident or otherwise, fresh-water forms are frequently found associated with essentially marine deposits; and it can scarcely be conceived that in this association only pure accident is concerned. Dr. White, United States Palæontologist, has recently argued, and with a strong show of probability, that the most characteristic forms of North American fresh-water mussel, (*Unionida*), as now inhabiting the Mississippi River and its tributaries, are in reality only the descendants of the forms that inhabited the brackish seas that during the close of the Cretaceous (or the beginning of the Tertiary,)

period covered a very considerable portion of the territory now drained by the head-waters of the Missouri River. And this authority further contends that the differentiation from brackish into fresh water forms took place during the period when the drainage of these gigantic interior lakes, which far surpassed in magnitude the lakes of the present day, was being gradually effected into the Mississippi basin, and "as the elevation of the continent progressed." Organic differentiations of still greater value appear to have manifested themselves in other continental waters. Thus, the latest exploration of Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, the scientific results of which are just being published, has revealed in the molluscan fauna of that sea the existence of a considerable number of distinctively marine types, or, at least, such as cannot readily be distinguished from what have hitherto been considered to be essentially marine; and it is a noteworthy fact that some of these Tanganyika species are undistinguishable from forms which occur fossil in the American brackish deposits already referred to. It must be observed that no true outlet has, as yet, been discovered to the waters of this lake, which are but very feebly brackish; and, hence, it may be inferred that the differentiation is taking place there in a manner the reverse of what has been seen in the case of the dried-up American seas. A still more striking illustration of adaptation to new conditions of existence is exhibited in the case of the seals inhabiting Lake Baikal, in Asia, which are evidently the descendants of a stock which, at some former period, disported in the waters of an extended Arctic ocean, or in waters that were in direct communication with the same. At the present day, this lake, strictly of a fresh-water character, is situated at an elevation of thirteen hundred feet above the sea-level, and is removed from the nearest ocean by a direct distance of over twelve hundred miles. Seals are, likewise, met with in the brackish waters of the Caspian and Aral seas.

It will thus be manifestly obvious what an important part in the regulation of organic life is played by the slow but steady changes that are constantly taking place as an expression of the oscillatory movements of the earth's crust. Whether such causes are sufficient to account in greater part for distribution, as we now find it, may still be considered doubtful; but their widespread influence cannot be overlooked. It must be borne in mind, that, as far as broad dispersion or distribution is concerned, this influence will be more marked in the case of aquatic than in land animals; since, with the former, the physical conditions of their environments, even for the very greatest distances, may have undergone but comparatively little change. Hence the apparent anomaly referred to by Mr. Darwin, that in distantly removed localities a strong identity may present itself between the respective groups of a certain fresh-water fauna, when an equally well pronounced non-identity manifests itself between the terrestrial faunas of the same regions.

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

LITERATURE.

JERROLD'S LIFE OF GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD'S life of George Cruikshank ("The Life of George Cruikshank, in Two Epochs.") By Blanchard Jerrold. New York: Scribner & Welford, 1881, is rather a book about the famous artist than a biography. It is very interesting, it is clearly written, it gives us the leading incidents in the life of its subject, and it very fairly describes and criticises his works. Yet it is not thorough or perfect in any of these respects, and, after really enjoying its perusal, we are very reluctantly compelled to admit that it is simply a very well executed *pièce de manufacture*, reminding us of a first-class Swiss wood-carving,—very well done, but not artistic. It is an admirable work for the general reader and the circulating library, but not for the student; and those who had the pleasure of knowing George Cruikshank personally will wonder that it gives so few illustrations of the wit or humor of the chirpy, cheery, quaint, little old gentleman, who was so well known to all London. The artist was wonderfully like Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in what was attractive in both; their very voices seemed at times alike. No true humorist, like either of these, be he of the pen or pencil, who shows talent in his conversation, ever failed to make material for a life, however uneventful his life may have been; and Cruikshank was a wonderful reflex of all English society. For nearly eighty years, or since his childhood, he had seen, and understood, and chatted with, everybody, from dukes to dustmen, and said something which they remembered; for he was as clever a conversationalist as an artist. At fashionable garden-parties in the season, he might be seen dancing a Highland fling, in his eightieth year, to illustrate the benefits of temperance on old age, lecturing merrily all the while on the virtue which had half ruined him; or at great literary dinners, making delightful, Holmes-like speeches; or at receptions in the circles where all that was choicest in genius had been most carefully culled by some hostess who looked at nothing less attractive than "Dijon Glories" or "Canterbury Bells" in the garden of "culture." The life of such a man presented extraordinary opportunities, and the result should have been a "book of the season."

But, if not *primus inter magnos*, this life has many merits. Mr. Jerrold perfectly appreciates the position which Cruikshank held as the

very Napoleon of caricature during the age when the caricature *per se* had a great social influence. If Gillray made the beginning, it was Cruikshank who brought pictorial satire, whether in politics or society, to the position of a power which rivalled that of the press. And let it be remembered, that, from the very dawn of the time when the daily question was: "Have you seen the last caricature?" until caricature passed into the illustrated journals, George Cruikshank always maintained his position as leader. The people of the present day, whose memories are not ante-*Punch* and ante-*Dickens*, have but a feeble idea of the intense interest with which these graphic hits were received. We all know what work Mr. Nast made with the "ring" in New York; but the excitement which he caused was as nothing, compared to what we can recall of such pictures in the olden time. In those days, the newspaper was not only undeveloped; it was hampered by innumerable restrictions which could not be applied to caricature. A great man could not be called a fool in those days; but he could, in a thousand ways, be most ingeniously depicted as one. Public taste was then coarse; it was considered fun to represent Napoleon, or any other *un-popularity*, with a nose a foot long, while the addition of horns and tail was the acme of humor. With "more refined, more subtle, far more intellectual, qualities of mind," than were possessed by all his rivals, Cruikshank became at once pre-eminent. From the beginning to the end, he, indeed, showed himself, if not, as his biographer declares, "the most perfect master of individual expression that ever handled a pencil or an etching-needle," at least one of the most original and perceptive of humorists. He was not as great in engraving or "character" as either Callot or Dumaourier; but he spoke for his age more loudly than either of these,—and the age responded.

George Cruikshank was eccentric. He had risen from a humble position; he had achieved enormous popularity, and, by some timely hit, had a thousand times realized that he had exerted as much influence on some burning question of the day as if he had been a Prime Minister. It is not remarkable that from such causes a curious monomania developed itself, whose form was to make him seriously believe that he not only touched nothing which he did not adorn, but also that he had actually created it. If employed to illustrate an author, he wearied the writer with suggestions as to the text; and, if any of his hints were accepted, he in time persuaded himself that he had actually dictated the entire work. As regards his share in "*Oliver Twist*," all that Mr. Jerrold and Mr. Ainsworth have asserted does not, however, remove from our mind the impression, that, while he did less than he claimed, he did far more than Mr. Dickens and his friends allowed. One thing, at least, is very clear,—that the late Dr. Shelton Mackenzie did not deserve the abuse which was heaped on him for asserting that Cruikshank was the originator of *Oliver Twist*, since he received every word of his assertion from the artist. It would have been well if Mr. Jerrold, since he enters into the controversy, had availed himself of the opportunity to have cleared Dr. Mackenzie with a vigorous sentence, and not have given the hasty reader a vague impression that Dr. Mackenzie was in the wrong. And it is melancholy to read how, when Cruikshank was old and poor, and putting out his little, feeble, fairy-tale pictures, in order to aid the cause of temperance, Mr. Dickens attacked him with all the force of satire in his "*Whole Hogs*."

The main incidents in the artist's life are given by Mr. Jerrold cleverly enough, and, if he has not presented Cruikshank as he was, it is, perhaps, owing to the fact that a Cruikshank or a Dickens could alone do justice to such a quaint original. He was the King of Fairyland; no man, in any country, ever illustrated elfin life with such love, and, of all men, he, himself, was most like a merry, little, old-fashioned goblin. The grace and spirit with which the artist could treat child-love may be seen in scores of his works. His last picture, "*The Rose and the Lily*," executed by him at the age of eighty-three, is unsurpassed in grotesqueness. The awful horror of the island monster, with his unearthly eyes, and the lightness of the flying flower-fairies above, are, indeed, charming.

The work is copiously illustrated throughout with well-selected illustrations of Cruikshank's etchings, and gives, in the appendix, a list of all the works illustrated by him. There is no person, with any claim to culture, to whom these two volumes would not be a most acceptable present, and no library to which they would not form a graceful addition. They belong to that class of books which interest and entertain everybody, since even those who read nothing beyond newspapers could not fail to be fascinated with the pictures.

DONNELLY'S RECOVERY OF ATLANTIS.—That whilom statesman, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, pausing for a time in his settlement of national and international affairs, has turned his attention to fixing definitely the primitive abiding-place of mankind. It will astonish no one to find that as the centre of distribution of the human race Mr. Donnelly has settled upon Atlantis. There is, indeed, a sort of logical fitness in this choice. Nobody remembers when the human race began; nobody remembers when the island of Atlantis sank beneath the sea; and, as two negatives inevitably produce an affirmative, these premises of doubt very naturally lead to the certainty that the lost beginning of the race and the lost ending of the island had something to

do with each other. The proposition and demonstration here presented with severe conciseness are amplified by Mr. Donnelly into a plump duodecimo volume of near five hundred pages ("*Atlantis: The Antediluvian World*." New York: Harper & Brothers); and, as written words sometimes are less convincing than pictured signs, the limner's and cosmographer's arts are called in to aid in the demonstration of the great truth which the author is impelled to impart to the world. A map and a profile of the lost island, as it still exists beneath the sea, show with a pleasing exactness how it must have looked before it was submerged; while pictures of so many prehistoric things are given that we reasonably may infer that some of them are like some of the things which were used by the lost islanders. Another set of pictures, representing known convulsions of nature, is given to show that the sinking of the island was a physical possibility, and to suggest how it must have looked as it went down. This preliminary statement and exhibit occupy but a small portion of Mr. Donnelly's volume. The greater portion of it is devoted to proving, by the production of existing parallels and resemblances, that the peoples of the Eastern and the Western Continents must have had a common origin upon a sometime existing intermediate island.

Far be it from us to cast doubt—still less to cast ridicule,—upon Mr. Donnelly's ingenious, and also ingenuous, contribution to the sciences of cosmogony and ethnology. Undoubtedly, his work is sincere, and is the result of much laborious investigation; and, therefore, it is entitled to respect. But we confess that we should find his arguments more convincing, were they not—when of any weight at all,—quite as much in favor of converse but more probable propositions as they are of the propositions which he has seen fit to advance. His proposition in chief, that the island of Atlantis once existed, is, in some measure, supported by tradition; but the exceedingly fanciful account of the island given by Plato—reading rather like a page out of the "*Utopia*" than like a serious presentment of serious fact,—cannot reasonably be held to prove anything at all. As to the many striking points of resemblance between Mexicans and Mongolians, most people will incline to believe that these are the result of direct colonization across the Pacific, rather than of colonization across part of Asia, all of Africa, the lost island, and bits of the Atlantic. And anyone having even a smattering knowledge of Mexicology can tell Mr. Donnelly that the "learned" Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg—whose translations of Mexican inscriptions he seems to regard as authoritative,—permitted his romantic fancy and his unromantic prejudices to play such tricks with him that his utterances must be taken with many grains of salt. But, in a work that, unfortunately, so abounds in vagaries in its first principles, the injudicious quotation of a doubtful author scarcely need be esteemed a fault. Notwithstanding Mr. Donnelly's laudable effort to bring it to the surface again, we fear that the island of Atlantis must continue to remain in its present position,—quite deep down in the sea.

EUROPEAN BREEZES.—The decided merit of this book ("*European Breezes*." By Marie J. Pitman ("*Margery Deane*"). Boston: Lee & Shepard,) is not so much due to its literary style—which, though lively and graceful, is rather that of a pleasant writer of familiar letters than of an experienced book-maker,—as to the fact that the authoress has managed to find a few solid grains not hitherto gleaned from the thrice-beaten straw of the field of European travel. Had "*Margery Deane*" continued, in the style of her introductory chapter, to immerse herself in sentiment anent her "memories of dim aisles, before great canvases; hearing the soft, soothing music of Alpine falling streams; seeing, with closed eyes, the everlasting, snow-crowned mountains, pressed by no human foot," etc., etc.,—had she persisted in reminding us of the proper emotions to be experienced, as we stand, "hushed and reverent, at the tombs of Raphael and Dante, by the graves of Keats, and of Goethe, and of Luther,"—she would hardly have won many auditors to listen to the oft-repeated strain; but, fortunately for herself and for her readers, she soon turns to more practical themes, and tells of the most convenient routes of travel; of the scale of charges in hotels and restaurants abroad, as compared with that of similar accommodations to be procured at home; of "*trinkgeld*," and tips in general, and their most-absolute necessity; of German and Hungarian styles of cooking and serving meals; and other valuable information of a kind not often to be met with in books of travel. We could bear very comfortably to miss the descriptions of Heidelberg Castle, of the Frankfort *Judenstrasse* and the Homburg *casino*, which are not, to put it mildly, absolutely unfamiliar to most people. There is much more solid interest in the information that sunflower oil is an excellent substitute for olive oil in dressing salads and kindred uses; that ripe poppy seeds, stewed in milk and sugar, are like a delicious jelly or preserve, with no narcotic effect; that the æsthetic blossoms from which these esculents are procured are more brilliant in color and gigantic in size than anything America has ever dreamed of; that turn-over pies, filled with sour cabbage, pork and curry, are favorite Hungarian dainties; and many other practical items, deserving to be classified among "things not generally known."

The chapters devoted to Hungarian life and manners are particularly rich in novel and interesting and novel facts, though the romantic

interest we feel in the compatriots of Kossuth is much lessened by what is told of their abuse of dumb animals, which is characterized as a "sickening horror." Beaten horses, starved dogs, scrofulous beggars, dirt, fleas and "tips," appear to be the dark shadows inseparable from every picture of foreign travel, even when as brightly tinted and lovingly delineated as these; but, in spite of them, we still desire to follow where the narrative leads, and can find few guides more pleasantly practical than the author of "European Breezes."

GLORIA.—A fair idea of the scope and value of this novel ("Gloria: A Novel." By B. Perez Galdós. From the Spanish, by Clara Bell. New York: William S. Gottsberger,) is not, as is so often the case, to be attained by a mere flutter of its leaves and skimming of its table of contents; on the contrary, the first result of such a cursory view would probably give an unjust notion of its merits. A deceiving hero and a frail heroine, cruel relatives and gossiping traducers, early death and lamenting survival, are, it is sad to say, most familiar themes in the unpleasant and harrowing novels of our era, among which a nice, jog-trot love-story is a rare and delightful apparition; and we feel disposed, at first, to murmur at the translator, who has taken the trouble to lead us into the scenes of "Gloria," in a spirit of Israelitish rebellion. "Because there were no graves in the English tongue," we ask her, "hast thou brought us to die in this Spanish wilderness?" But the grumbling critic would be too hasty in such complaint; for there is something more in this tragic love-story of poor *Gloria* than we have found elsewhere. There are interesting race problems earnestly seeking a solution; religious prejudices, rooted in centuries of enmity, are shown opposing each other with a force due to their length of hereditary transmission; Catholic, Protestant, Free-Thinker and Jew are set forth in sharply contrasting colors, all essentially Spanish, the contrasts such as could only have been created by a long reign of Spanish intolerance and superstition. The monotony of that intolerance is now happily giving way under the pressure of the spirit of the new age; but it is breaking up in sharp and colliding fragments, and a spirit of catholic toleration and the harmony flowing from it must long be unattainable in such conflicting conditions. The author feels that the solution of his problem is, at present, impossible, and refers it to future generations. The beautiful and solemn death of *Gloria* carries her case in appeal to a higher court; but her son lives to realize the consummation impossible to her, and in the hands of the child and representative of the new age the author leaves it: "You, who were born of the struggle, and are the incarnation, so to speak, of humanity released by love from the fetters of conflicting creeds,—in whose veins the blood of hostile nations is mingled, and who are the living soul in which two souls are fused,—you, no doubt, may do great things."

BELGIAN DAYS.—This ("Belgian Days." By Kate Bryan Martin. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.,) may be classified either as a book of travel, of biographical sketches, or of wild romance, as the reader chooses. They are all pleasant things, and this is a pleasant book for leisure hours. It is written in the style which, if properly patented, would have made ere this a fortune for its lucky inventor,—in which Europe, Asia, and the most picturesque scenes of America, are utilized as background and accompaniment for the emotions and adventures of a pretty American girl, with her attendant train of suitors. We know this young lady well, as boating on the Nile and investigating the tombs of the Pharaohs, wandering through the picture-galleries of Rome and Florence, sitting beside the sea at Mount Desert or under the shadow of Teneriffe, admiring the play of colors in Niagara or in the Mer de Glace. We like her very much, but cannot always remember under which letter of the alphabet she is to be classified. In the present instance, we love her with a "b," because she is brave and beautiful; her name is *Bella*, and she comes from Boston; she is taken to Belgium and treated to backbiting and bickering, from which she escapes by means of a Bostonian bachelor. The Belgium scenery and sketches of character and manners, which serve as a background for this young lady's pretty personality, are agreeably graphic and bear an evident stamp of truth and reality; the story is not too tragic or exciting, and—rare virtue,—it "ends well;" on all which accounts it may be recommended as a pleasant specimen of the increasingly popular class to which it belongs.

SUBDUED SOUTHERN NOBILITY.—If this remarkable setting forth of the Southern ideal ("Subdued Southern Nobility: A Southern Ideal." By One of the Nobility. New York: Sharps Publishing Co.,) is to be really referred to the authorship which it claims, the conclusion is provoked that a little more subduing might still be advantageously applied to some members of the nobility specified. As a refuge from that heresy, it may be allowed, in an age which is agitating itself over the question whether Shakespeare really wrote his own plays, to doubt whether the author is really so noble, and, above all, so Southern, as his or her title-page professes. The internal evidence rather points the other way; for the central point of the ideal aforesaid, the beautiful and accomplished octoroon, who marries a Virginian gentleman, is sold, chased, shot at and semi-poisoned by her unworthy spouse; survives it

all, buries the Virginian, (repentant and reformed,) and chooses for number two a Mississippian who proves a much better specimen of the ideal, and has, altogether, somewhat of an exotic flavor.

On the other hand, if it be hard to assign the creator of *Dolores* a position south of Mason and Dixon's line, it is difficult to believe that anyone north of it could have had the boldness necessary for concocting the extraordinary dialect of the typical New Englander, *Miss Nancy*; so, till the author consent to give himself a local habitation and a name, he must remain an inscrutable problem, along with the "Iron Mask" and the author of the letters of "Junius."

"ALL FOR LOVE," by Rev. James J. Moriarty, is one of the interminable restatements of the Christian dogma whose reason for being it is very hard to discover, unless it be the common love of authorship and gain. Why there should be a single one of these revampings of the Bible story, while the Bible itself is extant, is the foundation surprise, and the endless repetitions are so many variations on the original wonder. Mr. Moriarty says, in his preface, "the writer has nothing new to offer;" and we may pertinently ask: "Why, then, offer anything, seeing that the book of which this is but a paraphrase is in every house, and that there have been veritable libraries on the subject pouring from the press for centuries?" Mr. Moriarty writes pleasantly enough; but it is to be feared he has wasted his time in this labor. (New York: Catholic Publication Society.)

"FRENCH HISTORY FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN," by Sarah Brook, is an unpretentious, but very successful piece of work. It condenses, but without rendering threadbare, the events of French history, giving the narrative in simple and unaffected language, calculated not merely to meet the understanding of children, but to win and charm them. Long strings of dates and dry records of facts are sedulously avoided; the period is indicated at the head of each chapter; but beyond that the effort is only made to summarize the leading events of that historical division, seizing on the brightest features for special illustration and employing conscientiously throughout familiar words and phrases. Miss Brook's history is, indeed, very clever. Its value is materially helped by a series of nine little maps, showing the gradual development of ancient Gaul into the France of to-day. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)

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- OSGOOD'S POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE. Pp. 467. \$1.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE TREASURY OF DAVID: CONTAINING AN ORIGINAL EXPOSITION OF THE BOOK OF PSALMS, A COLLECTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EXTRACTS FROM THE WHOLE RANGE OF LITERATURE, A SERIES OF HOMILETICAL HINTS [ETC.]. By C. H. Spurgeon. Vol. II. Psalm XXVII. to LII. Pp. 484. \$2.00. Funk & Wagnall, New York.
- POT-BOUILLE. By Émile Zola. Translated by John Stirling. Pp. 514. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.
- UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE: MAY, 1882. \$1.50 per annum. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
- PEBBLES, PEARLS AND GEMS OF THE ORIENT. Gathered and Arranged by Charles D. B. Mills. Pp. 238. George H. Ellis, Boston.
- ORIENT SUNBEAMS; OR, FROM THE PORTE TO THE PYRAMIDS, BY WAY OF PALESTINE. By Samuel S. Cox. Pp. 407. \$2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE VILLA BOHEMIA. By Marie le Baron. Pp. 247. \$0.50. Koschendoerfer & Urie, New York.
- HENRY W. LONGFELLOW: BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTE, LETTERS, CRITICISM. By W. Sloane Kennedy. Pp. 368. \$1.50. Moses King, Cambridge, Mass.
- CHARACTER-BUILDING: TALKS TO YOUNG MEN. By the Rev. R. S. Barrett. Pp. 78. \$0.50. Thomas Whittaker, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

ART AND LITERATURE IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 12, 1882.

IN the May number of *Le Livre* (Paris: Quantin), M. Paul Lacroix, better known as "the bibliophile Jacob," begins a "Simple Histoire de Mes Relations Littéraires avec Honoré de Balzac." These chapters are to be abridged extracts from the veteran *littérateur's* memoirs, which are to be published immediately after his death. The first article contains some curious details concerning Balzac's efforts to gain a fortune in the printing business, and some particulars about his youthful writings which complete those contained in M. de Lovenjoul's "History of the Works of Balzac." Those who are acquainted only with the "Œuvres de Jeunesse" that figure in the collected works of Balzac, will be astonished to find, that, in the course of the year 1822 alone, Balzac published no less than twenty volumes, duodecimo. Previous to that, he had written the greater part of fourteen volumes of novels published as the work of Le Poitevin de Saint-Alme, the editor of the old *Figaro*. All this time, Balzac was being exploited by others or hiding behind pseudonyms, such as "Lord R'hoone," "Horace de Saint-Aubin," "Wann-Chlore," etc. For eight years, from 1821 to 1829, Balzac wrote volume after volume. His novels were read, but nobody thought of asking who was the true author. The first book that he signed with his own name was "Le Dernier Chouan," published in 1829. "The bibliophile Jacob" ends his first article by informing us that Balzac was the author by the "Mémoires Authentiques de Sanson," the executioner of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette!

The second volume of "Les Deux Masques," by the celebrated French critic, Paul de Saint-Victor, has just been published (Paris: Calmann-Lévy). It contains studies on the genius and works of Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Calidasa, the author of "Sakountala." The first volume, published before the author's death, contained studies on Greek theology, on the origin of the Greek stage, and on the genius and tragedies of Æschylus. A third and final volume, to be published very shortly, will be devoted to Shakespeare and to the French stage up to Beaumarchais. The modern materialist critics—the anonymuncles of the French press, who judge books without reading them,—will, doubtless, dismiss this volume with a phrase or two characterizing the author as a Paganini of the pen and regretting that he buried himself in the study of the dead. The fact is that there are very few Frenchmen, even of first-class education, who can read Greek or who concern themselves much about the beauties of Sophocles or Euripides. Nevertheless, there are scholars enough in the world to appreciate the ardor, the absolute comprehension and the splendid language that Saint-Victor has displayed in writing about the literature of the past. "Les Deux Masques," like Saint-Victor's other famous volume, "Hommes et Dieux," is a work which, to use Victor Hugo's expression, "occupies the supreme summits of art."

Alexander Dumas has written a preface to a volume of plays, called "Théâtre de Salon," and signed A. Gennevraye. This pseudonym conceals, with the discreetness peculiar to what the French call "the secret of Polichinelle," an amiable septuagenarian, Mme. Janvier de la Motte, a lady of infinite wit and talent, whose *salon* has a reputation amongst the *élite* of Parisian wits. M. Dumas's preface is ingeniously turned, but contains nothing remarkable. Two of the plays, at least,—*"Ombra"* and *"Capitaine Mercier,"*—are very clever.

Mme. Edmond Adam seems to be preparing to throw over the republicans and to hob-nob with nobility,—not to say royalty. Within the past fortnight, she has got presented successively to the Princesse Mathilde and to the Duc d'Aumale, and, with that perfect knowledge of the arts of puffery for which she is famous in Paris, she has taken care to have the event put in the gazettes. The journalists who do homage around the throne of this wealthy blue-stocking, have, at the same time, been requested to announce that she is about to publish a magnificently illustrated volume, called *"La Chanson des Nouveaux Époux."* The chief feature of this book will be, not the text, but the etched plates by Doré, Benjamin Constant, Munkacsy, Lefebvre, etc. The publisher is to be Conquet. We notice this volume for the single reason that in the American market there is a considerable demand for French *éditions de luxe*. Amateurs will do well to be on their guard. Conquet is a publisher who still has his reputation to make, and the trickery in the book trade is almost as ingeniously developed as in the *bric-à-brac* and curiosity business.

A subscription has been opened in the Mauritius for raising a monument, not to Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, but to the very creations of that writer, *Paul and Virginia*. The sculptor Prosper d'Epinay has been charged with the execution of the work. On the very spot where the sea threw *Virginia* on the beach, a *Virginia* in marble, in the arms of *Paul*, will commemorate the touching catastrophe. It may not be generally known that the heroine of the celebrated story really existed. Her name was Virginie Caillou. She was born at Puimisson, in the department of Hérault. Her grand-nephew is now a lawyer at Béziers, and her grand-niece is the wife of Rosier, the dramatist, author of *"Brutus, Lâche César!"* the *"Manoir de Montlouvre,"* etc.

A new publication, *"Les Premières Illustrées,"* (Paris: L. Baschet), may be interesting to those who follow the French stage. Each number contains, by way of text, some anecdotic notes on the new pieces, a full-page plate of the principal scene, and a number of sketches of the leading incidents and characters. The numbers already published are devoted to *"Lili,"* *"Serge Panine,"* *"Le Petit Faust,"* *"Boccace,"* *"Le Jour et la Nuit,"* *"La Mascotte,"* *"Les Rantzau"* and *"Françoise de Rimini."* During the season, a number appears about once a week.

At a recent meeting of the Société des Artistes Français, in whose hands the organization of the annual *salon* now is, a member protested against the growing invasion of the *salon* by foreign artists. The foreign artists who are in the majority are the Americans. In the department of oil-painting alone, this year, there are more than seventy American exhibitors. America is also represented in the department of engraving. England is represented by upwards of thirty painters. This year, the Anglo-American element has provided some of the most striking pictures of the year. We mention particularly, as ranking amongst the dozen remarkable pictures of the year, Whistler's *"Arrangement in Black;"* John S. Sargent's *"Portrait of a Lady"* and his *"Spanish Dancer,"*—a strange and original picture, reminding one of Goya, but Goya Parisianized; Daniel Ridgway Knight's *"Un Deuil,"* and two pictures by an English artist, named Stott. Mr. Mosler, whose work attracted some notice, a couple of years ago, remains *in statu quo*. He evidently has but one note and one subject,—Breton interior scenes. In presence of the continual warfare of *cliques* and *coteries*, and of the increased facilities for small and private exhibitions, the *salon* is gradually being deserted by many of the great French painters. It is becoming, more than ever, a simple picture-mart, and the proof is, that, out of the three thousand pictures exhibited this year, not more than twelve are really remarkable works.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

KRISTOFER JANSON, the distinguished Norse poet and novelist, who has made two extended visits to this country, is now on his way back to Norway, where he will spend the summer, after which he expects to bring his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He will make that city his home, in order to prosecute his study of American frontier life among the Scandinavians. He proposes to weave the results of this observation into a series of novels which shall be to Norse-American life what Cooper's are to Indian life or Hawthorne's to that of New England. The first will be finished

and published this summer, in Copenhagen. Although they will be written in Norwegian, they will, doubtless, soon be translated into English, as his *"Spell-Bound Fiddler"* has already been, and will meet with equally high favor. When he is in Minneapolis, he preaches to his people, promulgating the Unitarian faith with, it is said, great effect among the Norwegian Lutherans.

The celebrated Spanish writer, Mesonero Romanos, died recently, at Madrid.

A timely and valuable addition to the series of "American Health Primers" is that by Dr. James C. Wilson, on "The Summer and Its Diseases." He explains in a practical way those troubles to health that come in company with the warmer season,—sunstroke, heat-fever, exhaustion from heat, diarrhoea, *cholera infantum*, some affections of the skin, etc., etc. (Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.)

To his list of translations from the German, some of them of very considerable merit,—as, for instance, the works of Georg Ebers,—W. S. Gottsberger has recently added a Spanish romance, *"Gloria,"* and now adds one from the Italian of Antonio Giulio Barrili, translated by Clara Bell, entitled *"The Eleventh Commandment."* It is a bright story of the experience of the monks of San Bruno, a voluntary association, whose life afforded some elements of entertaining romance.

The third volume of the very handsome new edition of Bret Harte's complete works contains the remaining "Tales of the Argonauts," eighteen in number, and "Eastern Sketches,"—eight. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The *Atlantic Monthly* undoubtedly has the right to be regarded as especially strong, just now, in its serial fiction, with Thomas Hardy's story, *"Two on a Tower,"* Miss Phelps's *"Doctor Zay,"* and Mr. Bishop's *"House of a Merchant Prince,"* all progressing at once. The last, by the way, is a particularly fresh and interesting American study. It is rather entertaining to observe how different Miss Phelps makes *her* woman-doctor from that of Mr. Howells.

Mr. J. Augustus Johnson, formerly United States consul at Beirut, reviews in the June *Century* two of the attempts to plant colonies in Palestine, which were lamentable failures, and he thinks any efforts to the same end that could be made by either Christians or Hebrews would probably be unsuccessful.

Blackwood's Magazine for May and the *Westminster Review* for April (the American reprints of those publications by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. of New York,) are received from Messrs. Ferree & Co., 20 South Tenth St., Philadelphia. "Democracy," the American novel giving an unflattering view of political and social life in this country, is reviewed in *Blackwood*, and an interesting paper in the *Review* is on "British Fair Trade."

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. have just issued a capital "Pocket Guide-Book to Europe." It is a neat, eighteen-mo volume, that can be conveniently put into the pocket, or even lodged in a lady's muff, and well printed and bound. The plan is much more concise than most European publications of the sort,—the Bædekers and Murrays, commonly used in trans-Atlantic travel. The details given are of the most practical description, including the best routes, the chief objects of interest, distances, hotels, railway and steamboat fares,—in short, all the information which the traveller needs. For American tourists in Europe, it is sure to be popular, even if they desire to have, besides, other and more elaborate volumes.

Home and Farm, a very prominent rural semi-monthly, published at Louisville, Kentucky, announces that it has arranged for a number of poems from the pen of Paul H. Hayne, "illustrating the various aspects of life on the farm." The first, *"The Farmer's Wife,"* appeared in the March issue. This is lighting up the practical with the ideal, certainly. The same publication also prints a striking poem by Mr. Hayne's son, Mr. William H. Hayne, from whose pen THE AMERICAN recently gave a short poem, *"The Death of the Bay-Tree."*

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. have published, during the last half of May, the following: "The Simple Ailments of Horses," by W. F., late Principal and Lecturer on Veterinary Surgery, Edinburgh Veterinary College; "A Comic History of the United States," by Livingston Hopkins; "The Religious Revolution in the Sixteenth Century," by Rev. S. A. Swaine; "The Russian Empire: Its Origin and Development," by S. B. Boulton. The same publishers will issue, during the first half of June, a "Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States," by Simon Sterne, of the New York bar.

Mary Healy, daughter of the famous portrait-painter, formerly of Chicago, now a resident of Paris, has written a novel of Parisian life, called *"A Mere Caprice,"* that Jansen, McClurg & Co. will bring out immediately. The same publishers are preparing a new and large edition of *"A Nihilist Princess;"* they will also issue an edition in paper covers.

Miss Amy Fay's *"Music-Study in Germany"* has been translated into German, and has appeared in this country with the publisher's imprint of Robert Oppenheim, Berlin.

"The crowned heads of Europe" seem very favorably inclined toward American juvenile periodicals. An empress and a queen are known to be regular subscribers to *St. Nicholas*, and now it is said that the Prince of Wales takes six copies of that magazine for the young people in his household.

A new edition of the *"Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist to Europe, for 1882,"* has just been issued. It is corrected to date, and contains many valuable additions, prominent among which is a list of the most famous paintings by great artists, showing in what galleries and cities the pictures are, and giving, also, the artists in chronological order. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Dick's Wandering," a new novel, by Julian Sturgis, will be published immediately by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Literature, a monthly journal of literary news and criticism, published at Buffalo, New York, and edited by C. Wells Moulton, announces, with its May number, its consolidation with the *Literary World* of Boston.

To accuse the author of "A Fool's Errand" of disloyalty and "Bourbonism," would appear to be the very height of the ridiculous. Yet Judge Tourgée is enjoying the wrath of some of the loyal subscribers to *Our Continent* over the appearance, in a recent number, of a poem on the Confederate Memorial Day, in which the heroes of the "lost cause" were commemorated. The poem, which was not signed, was, in fact, written by Judge Tourgée himself, who had waited in vain for any Southern poet to avail himself of the occasion, and who repaired the omission by drawing on himself. In the current number of *Our Continent*, Judge Tourgée prints a companion piece, a Decoration Day poem, which is, like the other, quite unique in its way.

DRIFT.

—At a recent sitting of the Anthropological Society at Berlin, an interesting letter from Dr. Schliemann, dated the 13th of April, was read, giving an account of his further excavations at Troy. After troublesome negotiations with the owners of the ground, the Doctor at last acquired for three pounds sterling, instead of the one hundred pounds at first demanded, the right to dig at will about the cairns or tumuli of Achilles and Patroclus. During the first three days' excavations in the mound of Achilles, the Doctor found earthenware fragments, which, he believes, date from the Homeric age, though he has not been specially successful with the tomb of Patroclus. After ending his researches into these two cairns, the Doctor intended to apply himself with equal zeal to the tomb of Protesilaus.

—The *British Medical Journal* has the following: "Under the domination of a many-sided, sensitive and highly-strung nervous system, the health of the late Charles Darwin was always delicate and often seriously impaired. For many years, he was a sufferer from catarrhal dyspepsia; later, he suffered from various irregular manifestations of a gouty constitution, such as eczema, vaso-motor nerve-storms, vertigo, and other disorders of sensation. Nevertheless, by means of great care in diet, exercise and regularity of sleep, he managed to keep himself in sufficiently good order for almost continual work of the highest kind. A year ago, he became subject to attacks of palpitation, with irregularity of the heart's action, occasionally accompanied by pain in the chest, spreading to the arms. A few months since, it was found that the heart and greater blood-vessels were degenerating. The anginal attacks became more frequent and signs of heart-failure more serious; and it was, as we understand, in one of these attacks that our greatest naturalist expired. There are two common errors concerning Charles Darwin; one is that the illustrious man was a professor, while, in fact, he never held any chair or fulfilled any educational duties that would entitle him to be so called; the second is the prevalent opinion, that, in pursuit of the study of his great theory, he worked from morning to night. The truth is that the delicate state of his health rendered him incapable of prolonged thought for more than about three hours daily. His success was due to the fact that he concentrated all his powers of thought on one subject, so that the yearly sum of the very few hours devoted on each day to such thought amounted to the high display of mental energy, the result of which is demonstrated by his works and by the great influence they have exercised on modern science and philosophy."

—Concerning the horse, an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for June says:—"There is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia; for, since the horse, in its natural state, depends upon grass for its nourishment and fleetness for its weapon, it could not, in the beginning, have thriven and multiplied in the thick forest-grown territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in those *steppes* where it still roams about in a wild state. Here, too, arose the first nations of riders of which we have historic knowledge,—the Mongolians and the Turks, whose existence, even at this day, is, as it were, combined with that of the horse. From these regions, the horse spread in all directions, especially into the *steppes* of Southern and Southeastern Russia and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into the other parts of Europe,—but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is, at least, strongly favored by the fact, that, the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic *steppes*,—i. e., from the original home of the horse,—the later does the tamed horse seem to have made its historic appearance in it. The supposition is further confirmed by the fact that horse-raising among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the East or Northeast. Even in Homer, the ox appears exclusively as the draught animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse must originally have depended on its fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name, which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the descriptions of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speak most of its swiftness."

—The portrait of Thackeray, by Mr. Lawrence, which has been painted for the Reform Club of London, is now placed alongside of that of Lord Macaulay, who was also one of the early members of the Club.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, May 25.

THE condition of the stock and money markets remains "as before." There is no change in the direction of either increased activity or greater strength. The markets have remained dull, and recently they have become weak. Gold continues

to be shipped abroad. The export trade is still much below last year's figures. The crop reports are generally good, and in some particulars very favorable.

The closing quotations for principal stocks in New York, yesterday, were as follows: New York Central, 126; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 35 1/4; Lake Shore and Missouri Southern, 102 1/4; Chicago and Northwestern, common, 129 1/4; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 142 1/4; Ohio and Mississippi, 31 1/4; Pacific Mail, 41 1/4; Western Union, 83; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 110 1/4; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 119 1/4; New Jersey Central, 70 1/4; Delaware and Hudson, 103 1/4; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 119 1/4; Michigan Central, 85 1/4; Union Pacific, 112 1/4; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 28 1/4; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 52 1/4; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 82 1/4; St. Paul and Omaha, 36 1/4; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 100 1/4; Louisville and Nashville, 73 1/4; Kansas and Texas, 29 1/4; Nashville and Chattanooga, 59; Denver and Rio Grande, 58 1/4; New York, Ontario and Western, 24 1/4; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 52 1/4; Mobile and Ohio, 22; Erie and Western, 29; Canada Southern, 49 1/4; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 9 1/4; Manhattan Elevated Railway, 52 1/4; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 85 1/4; Central Pacific, 89 1/4; Missouri Pacific, 92 1/4; Texas Pacific, 38 1/4; Colorado Coal, 49 1/2; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 41; Ohio Central, 13 1/4; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 28 1/4; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 47 1/4; Rochester and Pittsburgh, 28; Memphis and Charleston, 50; East Tennessee, 10; East Tennessee, preferred, 19; Richmond and Danville, 107.

The closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market were as follows: Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western, 15 1/4; Northern Pacific, 41 1/4; Northern Pacific, preferred, 79 1/4; Reading Railroad, 27 1/4; Lehigh Navigation, 38 1/4; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 60 1/4; United Companies of New Jersey, 188; Pennsylvania Railroad (buyer 3 days), 57; Northern Central Railroad, 49.

The closing quotations of United States securities in New York, yesterday, were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2,	101 3/4	101 3/4
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2,	101 3/4	101 3/4
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered,	114 3/4	114 3/4
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon,	115 3/4	115 3/4
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	120 3/4	121
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	120 3/4	121
United States currency 6s, 1895,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	133	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	134	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	136	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	138	

The movement of money in the New York banks, last week, was strongly in the direction of a depletion, and the statement made at the end of the week, though only partially showing the condition, exhibited a loss of \$2,353,700 in total reserve and of nearly as much in surplus reserve. The figures, comparatively stated, are as follows:

Loans,	\$316,466,900	Inc.	\$678,100
Specie,	58,226,900	Dec.	3,031,800
Legal tenders,	22,192,600	Inc.	681,100
Deposits,	299,069,100	Dec.	1,331,900
Circulation,	18,720,200	Dec.	77,000

In the statement of the Philadelphia banks, made on Saturday, this loss of reserve did not appear; on the contrary, they showed a moderate increase. Their figures are as follows:

	May 13.	May 20.	Differences.
Loans,	\$75,385,971	75,497,149	Inc. \$101,178
Reserve,	18,416,378	18,441,362	Inc. 24,984
Deposits,	52,768,831	53,012,838	Inc. 244,007
Circulation,	9,864,066	9,859,333	Dec. 4,733
Clearings,	50,352,145	52,662,66	Inc. 2,310,521

The total outgo of gold from New York, last week, was \$4,675,000, making the entire amount, from January 1st to May 20th, twenty-five and a half millions (\$25,494,246). Against this there has been a known import movement of \$1,629,366, leaving the net export a little less than twenty-five millions. Yesterday, the "Scythia" took out \$1,550,000 in gold, the "Elbe" \$500,000, and the "St. Germain" \$400,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the amount went to Italy.

The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for April, 1882, as compared with the same month in 1881, shows:

An increase in gross earnings of,	\$95,478
An increase in expenses of,	431,977
A decrease in net earnings of,	\$336,499

The four months of 1882, as compared with the same period in 1881, show:

An increase in gross earnings of,	\$558,711
An increase in expenses of,	1,489,711
A decrease in net earnings of,	\$931,000

All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the four months of 1882 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$57,987, being a decrease, as compared with the same period in 1881, of \$1,467,298.

The movement of immigrants to the new lands in the Northwest is reflected in the fact that the land sales of the Northern Pacific Railroad, last week, were the largest on record.

Last week's produce exports from New York were the lightest of the year, so far, amounting to \$4,942,700,—a decrease of \$2,135,139 from the same week of 1881. Total for year, so far, \$123,300,525; decrease, \$24,025,686.

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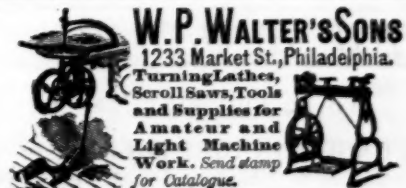
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